

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 3, 1929

No. 18

Three Essentials For Good Weaving

The No. 17 Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motion. It is designed to relieve the weaver of everything except drawing in and tying the broken end. It stops the loom with the shuttle in the left hand box, with harnesses level, with the crank in proper position for drawing in the thread, with bank indicated on which end is down and the yarn open where the end is broken.

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Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

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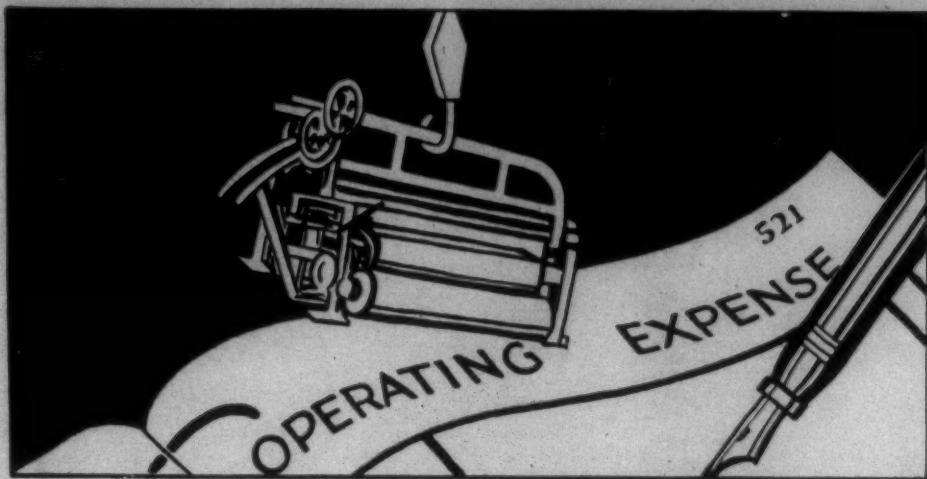
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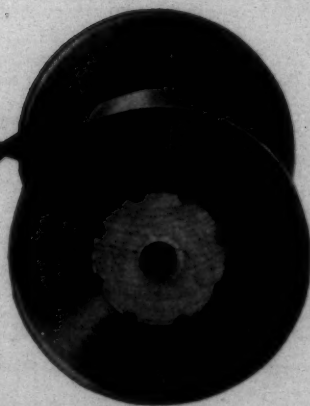
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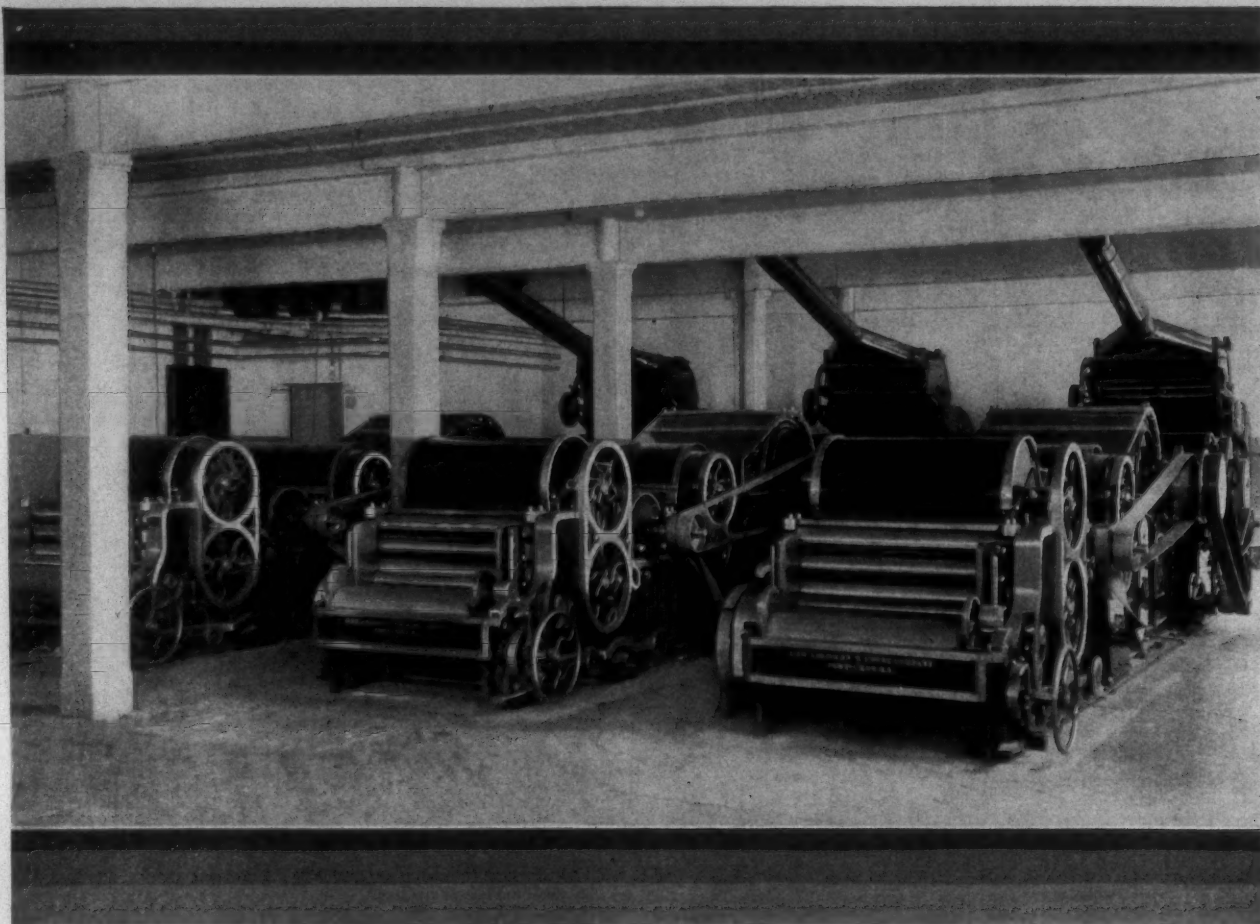
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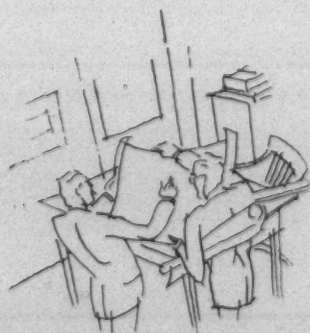
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DUKE POWER COMPANY

SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY AND OTHER ALLIED INTERESTS

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 18

Predicts Greater Cotton Demand

SUBJECT to the danger that "the prices of cotton might advance too far above a parity with the growths of foreign countries," with the result of giving further encouragement to the steady increase of raw cotton production in other countries, President Gardiner H. Miller of the New York Cotton Exchange in his annual review of the cotton market, declares that after an unusually severe depression in the textile industry the prospects are now much more favorable, insuring a large or moderately large consumption by domestic spinners, and a fairly large consumption of American cotton by foreign spinners, in 1929. The text of the review follows in part:

"Exports to December 7, were over 500,000 bales larger than at the same time last year. The large increase in exports to date encourages a belief that total exports for the season will exceed by a wide margin those of last year—exports for the twelve months ending July 31, 1928, according to the New York Cotton Exchange figures, being 7,836,091 bales. The extraordinary expansion in the automobile trade has resulted in a record-breaking consumption of cotton for automobile purposes. This increase has offset the decreased use of cotton owing to the use of other fabrics for wearing apparel, such as rayon and silk.

"With labor well employed and the purchasing power of the country larger than ever before in its history, there is every reason to anticipate a large or fairly large consumption of American cotton during 1929. The steady expansion in the world's consumption of cotton, as revealed by the studies of the Department of Agriculture, shows an increase in the per capita consumption during recent years until world requirements are now around 15,000,000 bales American cotton per annum.

Crop Outlook

"The question of supply is always uncertain, owing to the vicissitudes of weather, but now increasingly so owing to the recurrence of weevil activity and damage on a larger scale than for the last five years.

Weevils are reported to have entered hibernation this fall in huge numbers, and a repetition the coming year of the rainy season of 1928 will undoubtedly prevent the South from raising a large crop of cotton in 1929.

"On the other hand, the growing of cotton in other countries of the world is steadily increasing and will tend to increase relatively faster than cotton growing in the United States, if the price of American cotton is maintained at a level which makes the growing of the staple in foreign countries increasingly profitable.

"Cotton manufacturers have found difficulty in distributing merchandise made of high priced cotton, so that it will be well for the Southern cotton grower to realize that the maintenance of the supremacy of American cotton and the domination of world prices by this country will be threatened if the South fails to produce a supply ample for the requirements of the world at a price which on the one hand would insure the farmer an adequate return for his labor and on the other enable the American manufacturer to compete in the marketing and distribution of cotton fabrics with the foreign manufacturer using foreign growths to a large extent.

Legislation Expected

"The agricultural problem has been pressing for solution and has engaged the attention of Congress to such an extent that it seems certain that in the near future remedial legislation will be enacted which will tend to provide the farmer a fair return and one more nearly in line with the remuneration received by workers in other industries throughout the country. All fair-minded people agree that the farmer is entitled to his share of the general prosperity, without which that of the nation as a whole cannot continue.

"Despite an increase of 11.4 per cent in the acreage planted to cotton in the spring of 1928, the final yield is turning out to be considerably less than the largely increased acreage should yield under normal conditions. This was due principally

to excessive rainfall in the spring and ravages of the boll weevil, which Secretary Jardine in his annual report stated resulted in the heaviest losses to the cotton crop since the first few years after the pest spread through the cotton belt. The Department of Agriculture's final estimate of the 1928-29 crop, issued on December 8, placed the yield at 14,373,000 bales, an increase of about 1,400,000 bales over the previous year.

"The year 1928 has been marked by very heavy curtailment, not only by domestic spinners, but also by cotton manufacturers abroad. During the last quarter of the year a marked improvement in the demand for cotton goods has occurred, and it is gratifying to note the marked change for the better, particularly in this country. The outlook now is for a world consumption of American cotton 750,000 bales or more in excess of the yield, which will to that extent reduce the carryover of American cotton, which on July 31 last was estimated to be roughly 5,000,000 bales, as against 7,750,000 bales the year previous.

Price Movement

"The price of cotton during 1928 has fluctuated over a rather wide range. The acute depression in the textile industry early in the year and the liquidation of cotton withheld from the market during the sharp decline in the fall of 1927 culminated early in February when a level of around 17c was touched for contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange. This was the low price of the year, so far. Prices thereafter improved steadily, and the influence of excessive rains throughout the spring helped to advance prices to about 22½c per pound. The estimate early in July of a larger increase in acreage planted than had been expected, brought on a selling movement which was accelerated by favorable crop weather in July and early August until prices declined again to nearly the 17c level. Improvement in the demand for cotton goods, together with increasing evidence of serious damage from weevil, brought about a

(Continued on Page 32)

Peroxides for Textile Bleaching

THERE has been, during the past several years, a great increase in the use of peroxides for bleaching textile fibers. Part of this increase is due to the decline in the market price of peroxides, brought about by improvements in the manufacturing processes. Part is due to the ever increasing knowledge of peroxides and the methods of applying them, says an article by H. G. Smolens, in the Canadian Textile Journal.

Hydrogen peroxide is usually considered the chemical compound H_2O_2 . As used in textile bleaching it comes in a solution of some kind containing hydrogen peroxide, water and whatever impurities, preservatives, etc., are either produced in this solution or purposely added during its process of manufacture.

Although peroxides are sold by weight, all of our standard forms of measuring them depend on their content of oxygen gas. However, the measure of oxygen gas in a peroxide as received in the bleach house is not at all any indication of its money value or even of its value for any particular bleaching operation. These probably depend on the manner in which the active (atomic or nascent) oxygen is contained in the hydrogen peroxide molecule, and the way in which it reacts in an alkaline solution.

Many bleachers believe (having been told by those who are supposed to know) that a peroxide bleach solution should foam, bubble, and show other signs of violent reaction, even before a bleachable material is introduced. This is entirely erroneous. Any violent reaction visible in such a solution indicates that the valuable peroxide is rapidly break up, with an evolution of oxygen gas, which does no bleaching at all; which, in fact, hinders successful bleaching. Peroxide bleaching is not and should not look like a gas reaction.

The possession of a few facts about any particular peroxide is usually of great value to a bleacher. In order to check up on the claims and promises made for commercial peroxides, the following information should be requested of manufacturers of these chemicals:

1. Acidity, quantitative and qualitative.
2. Preservatives, quantitative and qualitative.
3. Weight of residue, if any, on evaporation to dryness.
4. Loss in strength during storage in original containers.
5. Loss in strength during a twenty-four-hour evaporation in an open vessel.
6. Uniformity of volume strength.

7. Uniformity of specific gravity.

8. Uniformity of H_2O_2 percentage by weight.

Thirty or forty years ago barium peroxide was being used to some extent in bleaching silk, mainly tussah silk. Then someone conceived the idea of treating barium peroxide with sulphuric or phosphoric acid so as to produce a hydrogen peroxide solution and an insoluble barium salt which could be removed from this solution by a simple filtration. Thus was started the industry which still produces barium peroxide and makes from it hydrogen peroxide solutions of from ten-volume to twenty-volume strength.

Such hydrogen peroxide solutions were used by many bleachers of wool and silk, more so, at first, in Europe than in the United States. Gradually, however, both the demand for fast white wool and silk and the desire to imitate European bleach increased, so that just before the World War considerable quantities of ten-volume hydrogen peroxide made from imported barium peroxide were being produced and sold for bleaching in the United States.

Some years previous to this there had appeared on the market a new peroxide, sodium peroxide, the comparatively lower price of which was made possible by the electro-chemical reduction of fused common salt. Metallic sodium, produced at the cathode of the electric furnace, was collected under kerosene or other suitable liquid containing no available oxygen and later turned into sodium peroxide.

Even though this sodium peroxide was much cheaper, on the basis of oxygen gas content, than the ten-volume hydrogen peroxide, bleachers did not take to it very kindly on account of its causticity and inflammability, and because it was a nasty material to handle. Manufacturers of sodium peroxide, therefore, began to treat it with sulphuric acid, producing a water solution of hydrogen peroxide and sodium sulphate of twenty-five-volume strength. They also began to apply more or less scientifically to commercial bleaching, the knowledge gained from a great deal of experimental laboratory bleaching. The twenty-five-volume hydrogen peroxide was offered to bleachers who either could not or would not use the solid sodium peroxide. Still, they did not any too quickly stop using the ten-volume hydrogen peroxide.

Then in 1914 the war started and imports of barium peroxide from Europe dropped off and soon practically ceased, as ship space was required for more urgently needed

materials. At the same time demands for wool and silk products increased enormously and caused a great increase in the demand for peroxides. This is when sodium peroxide and the twenty-five-volume hydrogen peroxide made from it came on with a rush and easily captured the entire bleaching peroxide market, while the American production of barium peroxide was being developed. Such development was at first under governmental control, 2—Peroxides for Textile Bleaching because of the demand for barium peroxide to be used in the manufacture of star shells, tracer shells, flares, etc., for military and naval uses.

Since 1919 attempts have been made to revive the interest of bleachers in the hydrogen peroxide solutions from barium peroxide, but without conspicuous success.

In 1923 there appeared in the textile chemical market a new liquid peroxide, imported from Europe, called "100-volume." Shortly afterward there appeared three other imported 100-volume peroxides. Then came their classification into Austrian, English, German and Swiss 100-volume peroxide, in accordance with their points of origin.

So many of the best informed and most expert peroxide bleachers tried out and continued to use these 100-volume peroxides at a price equal to or higher than the equivalent price of sodium peroxide and its twenty-five-volume hydrogen peroxide that the market price of the later two began to drop.

Present Use of Peroxides

Today there are available for textile bleaching the following peroxides: ten-volume, seventeen-volume, or twenty-volume hydrogen peroxide made from barium peroxide, sodium peroxide, twenty-five-volume hydrogen peroxides made a combined electrolytic and chemical process. There is not enough peroxide being imported to make it worth mentioning.

Hydrogen peroxide solutions made from barium peroxide are quite pure products and can be used for any type of bleaching. They have however, many disadvantages for textile bleaching, some of which are the following:

1. On account of the low strength, large quantities of material must be handled.
2. The paraffine lined wood barrels used for shipping frequently leak.
3. Their acidity is usually quite high.
4. Since they must be manufactured at low temperatures, these peroxide solutions are not so stable at high temperatures.

The bulk of the hydrogen peroxide solutions made from barium peroxide are turned into 10 volume, bottled, and sold under U. S. P. specifications in drug and chain stores. Were it not for the fact that there has been and is now a 100 per cent duty on barium peroxide, the manufacture of this chemical in the United States would cease very shortly, as it can be bought abroad for about half of our price. Also, were it not for the existing market for blanc fixe, the insoluble barium salts produced when hydrogen peroxide is made from barium peroxide the manufacturers of U. S. P. peroxide solution would probably discontinue operations unless they could get a reduction in or a removal of the duty on the barium peroxide.

Sodium peroxide, being a solid, is the most concentrated form of all the peroxides. It would also be the most convenient to use, for textile bleaching, did it not have many disadvantages, of which the following are a few:

1. Sodium peroxide, before going into a bleaching operation, must be completely dissolved. Any undissolved particles, no matter how small, will burn holes in whatever fiber they come in contact with.

2. Sodium peroxide, dissolved in water, produces a hydrogen peroxide solution containing caustic soda (about a pound of caustic soda per pound of sodium peroxide). To prevent the injurious effect of this caustic soda on fibers, and its catalytic action on hydrogen peroxide, sodium peroxide is usually dissolved in a sulphuric acid solution. This solution, to completely dissolve the sodium peroxide, must contain an excess of acid over the theoretically required amount. Therefore, the ordinary peroxide solution made from sodium peroxide contains water, hydrogen peroxide, sodium sulphate (about two pounds of sodium sulphate per pound of sodium peroxide), sulphuric acid and whatever impurities there are in the peroxide and in the acid.

The presence of sulphuric acid and sodium sulphate must be taken into serious consideration when alkalies such as silicate of soda are to be used in the bleach liquor, as they usually cause a breaking of the silicates, which results in harshness, unevenness, spots, etc., in the bleached goods.

It is also quite difficult to maintain the equilibrium of such a solution. Therefore, the stability of the hydrogen peroxide solution and its bleaching efficiency are comparatively low.

3. There is a serious fire risk attached to the use of sodium peroxide in the bleach house as it will, when damp or wet, quite readily support the spontaneous combustion of organic materials.

4. The people who have to handle sodium peroxide are always affected by the combined action, on their faces and hands, of its causticity and oxidation.

4. The people who have to handle sodium peroxide are always affected by the combined action, on their faces and hands, of its causticity and oxidation.

The 25-volume hydrogen peroxide made from sodium peroxide removes disadvantages 1, 3, and 4 listed above for sodium peroxide, but has instead all the objections raised for the peroxide solution made from barium peroxide. It is far superior to the peroxide solutions usually prepared from sodium peroxide by the individual bleacher, because of refinements possible in its large-scale production.

The market price of 25-volume hydrogen peroxide solution is a better indication of the value of sodium peroxide than the market price of the later, because its manufacturers can certainly produce this peroxide solution cheaper than the bleacher who makes it up as he needs it.

100-Volume Peroxides

The electrolytic 100-volume hydrogen peroxides are the most stable and most efficient of all the available peroxides, and may be used with the greatest success on all types of fibers. The comparatively small quantities usually required allow the operation of standing baths, without throwing away any valuable solution to maintain a constant quantity of bleach liquor. There is no annoyance from leaking barrels. Any alkali or combination of alkalies and oils required for a desired result may be used with 100-volume peroxide as there should be no impurities in these peroxides, which have any effect on the bleaching reactions. If accidentally splashed on the skin of the bleacher, a mild stinging sensation is produced which soon disappears and leaves no injurious effect because hydrogen peroxide attacks only dead, not live tissue.

The great advance in the art and science of peroxide bleaching during the past year or so has been due entirely to the 100-volume peroxides. They have made possible on account of the physical and chemical limitations of the existing peroxides. They have, by their initial strength alone, permitted the use of peroxides in fields (such as oils, waxes, etc.) closed to weak peroxide solutions. They are enabling wool and silk bleachers to turn out work far superior, in every respect, to that formerly done with sodium peroxide. They are allowing cotton bleachers to bleach bulk goods to a degree of whiteness, and levelness, at a cost unheard of only a few years ago.

The improvement in the quality of 100-volume or stronger peroxides and in their manufacturing processes will continue. The price of these peroxides will allow the bleaching of all fibers and fabrics at most reasonable costs. The knowledge of the application of concentrated peroxides to textile bleaching will advance with the widening of the range of peroxide bleaching and the arousing of new interest in the use of peroxides.

In a short time concentrated peroxide solutions will have entirely replaced the comparatively small amount of sodium peroxide still used for bleaching wool and silk, because, at no higher cost, they leave these fibers soft and uninjured, while turning them white. Concentrated peroxide solutions are rapidly replacing, and should entirely replace sodium peroxide in the bleaching of colored cotton goods, as, at no higher cost, they turn these goods out whiter, evenner and much softer.

Advantages of Peroxide Bleaching

The advantages of peroxide bleaching over the chlorine bleaching of cotton are:

1. Such great simplification of the bleaching process that in a comparatively short time, goods may be simultaneously boiled out and bleached.

2. A great reduction in the shrinkage and in the loss in weight. This will in many cases more than cover any additional cost of the chemicals.

It certainly seems as though peroxide bleaching has heretofore not been taken seriously enough by the many finishers of cotton and cotton-rayon goods. The few of them who have worked out suitable concentrated hydrogen peroxide processes usually do not care to advertise this fact among their competitors. The manufacturers of the concentrated peroxide solutions certainly should not be the ones to do such advertising.

Therefore, bleachers who can use peroxides should not hesitate to investigate these 100-volume hydrogen peroxides and to call upon their manufacturers for information regarding their application to various fabrics and in whatever equipment is available.

Textile Progress

The next very definite step to be taken in the cloth manufacturing region should be bleaching, finishing and then garment making. The cloth made in the South can be manufactured in the South and in the next few years that should become an industry of the region.

Southern mills are bleaching and finishing their goods to a greater extent than ever before, but there is no reason why it should not be general.—Spartanburg Herald.

Loom Requirements in Weaving Rayon*

FABRICS containing rayon yarns are now produced in large quantities by manufacturers who are mainly interested in fabrics for which cotton, worsted, or silk yarns are used, and the loom requirements in relation to rayon is an interesting problem. The manufacture of mixed goods is now a common practice in most of the textile industries, particularly in the cotton industry, and there are very few manufacturers who have not had some experience with rayon.

The progress made during recent years in the manufacture of fabrics containing rayon yarn is remarkable, and, in my opinion, reflects great credit upon the enterprising cotton manufacturers and the operatives who have made this progress possible. With very limited loom modifications, and in practically all instances with their yarns have been transformed into fabrics by means of looms which are producing these fabrics for short periods only. The manufacturers, who are solely interested in rayon yarns, and also those who may desire to install special looms for the production of rayon fabrics, have reason to deal with the question of loom requirements somewhat differently.

Requirements of Manufacturers

Textile machinists have given considerable attention to the question of special looms for rayon yarn, and many excellent models are now available. The main difficulty from the textile machinist's point of view is that manufacturers are not quite sure of their actual requirements in respect to looms for producing fabrics containing rayon yarns, and for that reason machinists are more concerned about modifications to their existing models.

The manufacturer of mixed goods will certainly increase, and it is very desirable to make greater facilities for changing quickly from one type of fabric to another, rather than concentrating on the special design of a loom, which, intended for one class of yarn or type of fabric, is not easily adapted for other standard yarns and fabrics. It should be clearly understood that one type of loom for all classes of yarn or styles of fabrics is out of the question, even for a limited range of either cotton or worsted goods.

Cotton manufacturers must have in mind the manufacture of cotton goods when they plan their weaving sheds and obtain their looms, but if they can make reasonable allowance for mixed goods it is a decided advantage.

Loom requirements in Weaving Rayon

The power loom is an automatic

By W. Wilkinson

cloth-producing machine, and there are many factors to consider in respect to the degree of its automatic value and efficiency. These may be classified as follows—(a) Design of the loom and the nature of the mechanism employed; (b) the accessories fitted to the loom; (c) the style of fabric to be produced; (d) the nature, quality, and condition of the warp and filling; (e) the conditions under which the loom is worked; and (f) the ability of the operatives in charge.

An ordinary power loom producing standard cotton goods requires one-quarter of a skilled weaver's attention, but if the loom is fitted with filling replenishing mechanism, and other devices to eliminate certain duties otherwise performed by the weaver it may only require one-twentieth of the weaver's attention, and so the design of the loom and nature of the mechanism employed determines the degree to which a power loom is automatic.

To further consider this question, suppose a weaver has four looms, and three of them are producing fabrics for which the warp and filling is quite suitable and in good condition, but the fourth has an unsuitable warp, or the filling is under quality. It is highly probable that fully half of her attention will be devoted to this loom. Loom equipment may be designed to reduce the duties of the weaver, to meet the special requirements of a given yarn, either as warp or filling, or to produce some desired effect in cloth and suitable equipment of the loom will increase the efficiency of the weaving process considerably.

The list of special loom accessories and devices for producing rayon fabrics is a fairly lengthy one, but it is often difficult for the manufacturer to select them most suitable for his requirements.

Many of the well-known textile machinists have placed on the market power looms that are designed and constructed to meet the special requirements of rayon yarns. These looms have many interesting features and refinements which are in most instances essential when dealing with these yarns.

The overall floor space required for a given reed space is greater than that required for the ordinary power loom, and many modifications are made in respect to warp delivery and cloth control. The parts are designed to give the minimum amount of vibration, and special attention is paid to the shedding and picking motions.

If a manufacturer is mainly interested in fabrics containing rayon yarns, and has facilities for installing such looms, there are several good models to select from.

The ordinary power looms in Lancashire and Yorkshire have been adapted to the requirements of rayon yarns with an extraordinary degree of success, and there is no doubt that the modification of the ordinary power looms in preference to substituting special looms is the policy that most of the Lancashire manufacturers will adopt. If an ordinary power loom has been in use several years producing cotton goods and is required to produce mixed goods containing rayon yarns, one of the first essentials is to have a complete overhauling and cleaning.

Modification to the Ordinary Power Looms

The loom should be set firm on its feet and made level—the frame should be scraped and all the loom parts thoroughly cleaned. Special attention should be paid to the shuttle boxes and race board; it is a good plan to take away all the shuttle box fittings and have the fly plate polished and the edges of the picker slot made perfectly smooth. The race board should be in good condition, and after a good scraping and polishing with fine sand paper should be treated with some vegetable oil to make the surface smooth and glossy. The fork groove should be cleaned out and made smooth.

One of the greatest factors in the successful manipulation of rayon yarn in the loom is smoothness of the parts which may have contact with the yarn. The loom should be tuned up, and all the damaged or worn parts renewed, particularly the reed case and reed motion on a loose reed loom. When the loom is cleaned and overhauled, a reed should be fitted and the parts set for a trial run. The object of this is to watch the traverse of the shuttle, which should be as perfect as it is possible to obtain. An unsatisfactory traverse of the shuttle may cause a considerable number of defects in the cloth, and is responsible for a great percentage of breakages both in warp and filling.

When rayon warp yarn is woven, the control and stretch is very important, and it is not desirable to state any definite method or stretch distance, because each fabric and warp should be considered separately, and a set of conditions suitable for one kind of fabric may be unsuitable for another.

It is often suggested that the beam should be mounted in adjustable holders, and the yarn run straight to the healds, with as long a stretch

*Paper presented at the Textile Institute Autumn Conference, at Bury, Eng.

as is convenient or as may be obtained behind the loom. This is entirely misleading, and it is quite correct to say that a large range of the fabrics made entirely from rayon warp yarns could not be produced to satisfy the requirements of the merchants under such conditions.

The main reasons for adopting the straight run stretch for rayon warp in the past was in a sense an expedient to overcome faulty warp preparation, and to reduce the length of the yarn in stretch. The crossed and rolled threads separated easier and with less breakage when the back yarn guide was taken out and the beam elevated; and the stretch was also, on an average, four to six inches less, which, of course, reduced the fatigue due largely to the chock at the beat-up. The functions of the back yarn guide in a power loom are (a) to retain a uniform warp line throughout the unwinding of the yarn from the beam; (b) to act as an equalizer or damper for the whole of the threads in the sheet of yarn and prevent the threads near the edges from destroying the build of the beam; and (c) to equalize the shock on the sheet of yarn at the beat-up, which is greater on the fast-running Lancashire looms than on the slow looms that are specially designed for rayon yarns. The tension on the warp threads varies across the sheet, and those in the centre are under less tension, due to the contraction during weaving.

Mounting the Beam

If a yarn guide is used the threads pull back to the guide and do not damage the formation of the beam, but if a yarn guide is not used there is a tendency for the threads to pull back into the beam. This very often produces crimping parts in the cloth in certain textures, and is a disadvantage for all fabrics except very light textures. The best method of mounting the beam for high speed looms is in special brackets placed as high as the yarn guide will permit. This may be three to six inches higher than most beams are for cotton textures owing to the reduced size of the beam flanges, or the beam being without flanges, and position of yarn guide. The guide should take the form of a smooth hardwood roller with suitable ends for allowing the roller to rotate uniformly. It is an advantage to have spring bearings if the texture is light or medium and a uniform structure such as plain twill or satin. The top of the guide roller should be just above the plane where the heads cross for all except heavy warp-fabric fabrics that are face down. The distance from the guide roller to the healds or harness is directly influenced by the gaitup. If lease

rods are used the front rod should be set in such a position that will give the minimum yarn slide or movement during shedding. When divider wires are used the roller should be set considerably nearer to the healds. When convenient, lease rods should be used in order to facilitate the formation of a clear shed with the minimum heald movement.

Favors New Calendar

S. Robert Glassford, president of Bliss Fabyan & Co., Inc., and vice-president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, authorizes the following:

"At this time there are two important opportunities for the cotton textile industry to promote sound progress during the coming year. One of these lies in the elimination of wasteful methods and practices; the other is the opportunity for a general revamping of merchandising methods throughout the industry to put them on an economically sound and aggressive basis.

"Looking ahead to the future growth of this industry, one of the most important things that manufacturers and merchants alike can do will be to strike again and strike hard at uneconomical and wasteful practices which persist. This is not a new proposal, but too often the need for continued vigilance in this direction is overlooked.

"We believe that one of the most important opportunities for constructive change in the industry is presented in the proposed simplification of the calendar. This is a matter that has been advocated for several years by forward-looking industrial leaders in this country and abroad, who have already done much toward its adoption. A thirteen-months-year would bring to this industry a most desirable synchronization. It would introduce a uniformity which is not now possible in the numerous and varied branches of the industry. It would lead to economies that I believe would be very far-reaching in their effect.

"Under present conditions most of the mills in the industry operate on weekly production schedules. Many other branches of the industry such as our own are generally administered on a monthly basis. Difficulties due to differences in these two methods are bound to arise. If they could be eliminated as they would by the proposed simplification of our calendar it would be a sound and progressive measure. And this is only one of numerous ways in which the industry can take steps to put itself on a more economical footing.

"So much is being said these days about the importance of distribu-

tion in every industry that it is hardly necessary to explain that those in the cotton textile industry who are responsible for this work in behalf of the mills are constantly studying the changes which are taking place in modern merchandising methods and adapting sales policies to these changed requirements as fast as possible.

"We are confident of future stability and prosperity in this industry because the mills, their selling agents, and other related elements are steadily working toward a common goal of progress and prosperity."

Texas Textile Mills

Austin, Texas. — Cotton mills in Texas operated during November on about the same schedule as October, says Vervard Nichols of Bureau of Business Research at University of Texas.

"While the manufacturing margin is not entirely satisfactory, mills are going better than a few months ago," he said. "A total of 8129 bales of cotton was manufactured into 6,385,000 yards of goods in November, against consumption of 8706 bales and an output of 7,026,000 yards in November, 1927.

Cotton Ginnings Ahead Of 1927

Washington, N. C. — The Census Bureau announced that cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to December 13 totaled 131,143,411 bales including 559,741 round bales counted as half bales.

Ginnings to December 13 last year totalled 12,072,763 including 487,234 round bales and in 1926 totalled 15,540,804 bales including 555,655 round bales.

Ginnings prior to December 13 by States follow:

Alabama 1,058,696; Arizona 107,657; Arkansas 1,073,380; California 130,616; Florida 19,641; Georgia 1,008,925; Louisiana 675,035; Mississippi 1,382,842; Missouri 106,517; New Mexico 63,982; North Carolina 800,202; Oklahoma 1,046,532; South Carolina 711,438; Tennessee 358,095; Texas 4,551,341; Virginia 39,999; all others 3,513.

Mill People Enjoy Social Gatherings

"The people in the textile manufacturing communities are enjoying this Christmas more than any in years," said Stanley Converse, official of the Clifton Manufacturing Company's plant at Converse. "The social gatherings at the mills during the holidays are proving quite popular.—Spartanburg Herald.

Rayon Institute's Educational Program

A new type of merchandise promotional work is to be instituted by Rayon Institute of America, Inc., during January and the first two weeks of February next, when a series of timely educational conferences will be held weekly in the Fabric Gallery at the Institute, 250 Fifth Avenue, New York. The conferences will constitute an open forum for discussion of problems and methods of merchandising rayon and fabrics from both wholesale and retail standpoints. E. L. Starr, director of Rayon Institute of America, Inc., has written personally to the heads of wholesale houses throughout the country inviting them to attend these conferences urging them to extend the Institute's invitation to buyers of piece goods, ready-to-wear, hosiery, underwear and advertising and publicity managers, including also any other interested staff members.

Mr. Starr's letter says:

"Rayon Institute speaks for manufacturers whose combined output is more than four-fifths of all the rayon yarn manufactured in this country. The work of Rayon Institute puts it on the firing line in all matters touching the proper merchandising of rayon and rayon-containing merchandise. Our experience is at your command, and this offer is one of real service to you and your associates."

It is understood that in addition to promotion talks by the director of Rayon Institute, H. M. Bailey, Jr., Dwight Mead and various other members of the Institute staff, a complete collection of new rayon fabrics from the leading houses of America and Europe as well as garments made from these fabrics will be on display. "The Romance of Rayon," a motion picture, will also be shown at each conference for a better understanding of the actual manufacturing processes of rayon fiber.

In endorsing Rayon Institute's conference plan, the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute has set before its members the following information:

"It is well known that both consumers and retailers frequently make returns of rayon and part rayon goods largely because of a lack of knowledge as to proper handling.

"Much has been done within the past few years in educating the public concerning rayon, its uses and its treatment, but doubtless unprofitable returns are still resulting from lack of information.

"The Rayon Institute of America has made a study of the entire subject and is conducting a campaign for the education of the retailers

concerning the proper handling of rayon fabrics.

"It has asked for the co-operation of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute and has offered to assist individual wholesalers wherever possible in bringing about a better understanding of rayon possibilities particularly among retailers, and in making their sales of rayon goods more profitable.

"In January 1929, the Rayon Institute plans to hold brief one-day-a-week conferences with wholesale buyers who are in New York, for the purpose of discussing the uses of rayon and how its sale may be made more profitable both to wholesalers and retailers."

Starting Friday, January 11th, these conferences will be held on succeeding Fridays through February 15th at 10:45 a. m., in the Fabric Gallery at the Institute. An exception will be made the week of the 20th when the meeting is scheduled for Thursday, January 24th in the hope that a number of members of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute who are in New York for the annual convention of that organization January 22d and 23d, will attend.

Included in those companies which have signified their interest and intention of having representatives present at these conferences are: Arkansas Dry Goods Co., Batesville, Ark.; Babcock & Shannon, Albany, N. Y.; Bentley-Gray Dry Goods Co., Tampa, Fla.; Berry Dry Goods Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; Brody & Sons, Des Moines, Ia.; Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Daniel Briscoe Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Dawson-Thornton Dry Goods Co., Tampa, Fla.; The George DeWald Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; James H. Dunham & Co., New York City; J. Farley & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Farley Harvey Co., Boston, Mass.; Goodall-Brown Dry Goods Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Guthrie-Morris-Campbell Co., Charleston, W. Va.; M. Halff & Bros., San Antonio, Tex.; Helena Wholesale Dry Goods Co., Helena, Ark.; John E. Hurst & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Irwin-Phillips Co., Keokuk, Ia.; Long, Libby & Hanson, Portland, Me.; John L. Morgan Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Neal & Hyde, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; Pollock Dry Goods Co., Mobile, Ala.; Richmond Dry Goods Co., Richmond, Va.; C. H. Rieke & Son, Paducah, Ky.; Abe Rubel & Co., Corinth, Miss.; Schramm & Schmieg, Burlington, Ia.; Solomon Bros., Montgomery, Ala.; Spokane Dry Goods Co., Spokane, Wash.; G. Somers & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Stein Wholesale Dry Goods Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; The Wallace Brothers Co., Statesville, N. C.; Watts, Ritter & Co., Huntington, W. Va.; Whichard Bros. Co., Norfolk,

Va.; Whitmore Notion Co., Petersburg, Va.; Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Foreign Textile News

China

The demand for cotton yarn in China continues good with mills operating at capacity, according to a cablegram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The profitable mill operations the past eight months have resulted in some expansion in mill equipment as Chinese owned mills have placed orders for 70,000 new spindles, most of which are intended for spinning high count yarns. Supplies of Chinese cotton continue excessive and prices are somewhat lower than a month ago. Stocks at Shanghai and at Hankow are estimated to be sufficient for requirements up to March 1. Under present conditions of supply and prices of Chinese cotton few purchases are being made of Indian cotton but heavy current consumption and a slight favorable change in price relationships may induce purchases of Indian cotton for spring and summer consumption.

Demand for American cotton continues quiet as the mills have covered their requirements up to about March 1. It is expected that considerable new business will be done for shipment in February and later. A factor contributing to the maintenance of a high rate of consumption of American cotton is the poor quality this year of the most important source of native cotton that will normally spin twenty count yarn, which requires a certain per cent of American cotton.

In spite of the Japanese boycott propaganda, Japanese mills in China continue active operations.

Japan

Continued heavy purchasing of raw cotton in Japan is indicated by the increasing activity of spinning and weaving mills. In November the amount of yarn purchased by spinning mills and consumed by weaving mills showed an increase over October and over November last year, according to a cablegram received from Consul Dickover at Kobe. Buying of American cotton for future delivery in Osaka, however, was reported slow the latter part of November due to the large amounts already contracted.

Production of yarn in November reached 217,000 bales of 400 pounds, compared with 211,000 in October and 208,000 in November, 1927. Consumption of yarn by weaving mills was 68,200 bales in November, 66,700 in October, and 60,934 in November, 1927.

Exports amounted to 5,800 bales against 5,000 in November, 1927. Stocks of yarn at Kobe and Osaka at the end of November were slightly smaller than at the end of October.

Cloth production in November was 122 million yards, in October, 120 million and in November, 1927, 180 million. The exports were 102

million yards in November and 81 million in October.

Imports of American cotton totaled 92,000 bales in November and 81,000 in November, 1927. Stocks of cotton of all kinds in bonded warehouses at the end of November were 318,000 bales, at the end of October, 251,000 and at the end of November, 1927, 366,000.

Textile Men Predict Better Times

THE textile industry made encouraging progress in 1928 and bids fair to show further improvement in 1929, according to statements by a number of outstanding men in the industry.

The view of H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Lincoln Baylies, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and Edward T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division, Department of Commerce, are outlined in the following statements:

Mr. Fitzgerald's Statement.

"The cotton textile industry, while not in a thoroughly stabilized condition, is really in better shape than it has been at any time for the last 12 months and the outlook for the new year is fairly promising.

"The year 1928, coupled with the latter part of 1927, has carried with it the longest depression the textile industry has had for many years and perhaps in its existence. Overproduction with its attendant evils was glaring at us at the beginning of the year just closed.

"The already existing groups as organized by the Cotton-Textile Institute began to study co-operatively the adjustment of production to demand; also on account of the serious cut-throat competition attention was paid to cost accounting, new uses for cotton and better distributing methods. In conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission certain codes of trade practices were evolved in order to establish stability and confidence among the various branches of the various elements in the industry.

"A result of these efforts has been that stocks have been reduced, cost factors have been improved and new uses have broadened the field of service. Hence, the textile industry, while not in a thoroughly stabilized condition, is really in better shape than it has been at any time for the last 12 months and the outlook for the new year is fairly promising provided the experiences of this past year are not forgotten or ignored.

"There seems to be a very decided trend in the minds of many of our manufacturers from production-mindedness to distribution-mindedness and a tendency to study this

problem more than they have at any period in our industrial history."

Mr. Baylies' Statement.

"Although the year 1928 has not been a period when the earning of dividends was general throughout the cotton industry, the general situation was one of improvement over the previous year. The prosperity of other industries, particularly the automotive and others where large quantities of staple products of the textile mills are used, has aided the cotton manufacturers materially.

"The market for cotton products is larger than ever. New uses and the extension of old uses of cotton have increased and are continuing to add to the total consumption.

"Cotton fabrics began to show a marked increase in style prominence early in the year. Their increasing popularity indicates greater possibilities for the coming year. During the last few months stylists and manufacturers have been preparing for the anticipated demand for fine cottons, which is confidently expected as a result of this increasing vogue.

"In view of the increasing co-operation between the various elements in the cotton textile industry and the closer care and attention being given to questions of production, merchandising, and styling, there is a feeling of confidence that 1929 will be a period of more successful and profitable operation."

Mr. Pickard's Statement.

"The outlook for cotton manufacturing and distribution for 1929 holds forth considerable promise. That this is no casual observation is evidenced by the fact that improvement during the last two months over the previous months has been marked, and the large accumulation of surplus production of cotton goods during 1927 has been largely liquidated. The consensus is reported to be that practically all basic conditions upon which we enter the New Year are decidedly more favorable than those prevailing at the turn of last year.

"Sound and intelligent progress is also noted with respect to the elimination of waste. By this, I mean the tendency to eliminate weights and constructions of fabrics in light demand, to cater more intimately

to the demands of the style markets, and avoid uneconomic phases of production and distribution.

"While the number of yards of cotton piece goods exported in 1928 was slightly less than in 1927, the total values have increased. This is very significant in itself, as it is evidence that the variety and quality of goods going to our customers abroad are improving. Our exporters can no longer depend so fully upon the foreign outlet for staples. Such are diminishing in quantity, while the finer construction and style goods are increasing in demand among our customers abroad.

"Although, as pointed out, the yards exported in 1928 was slightly less than in 1927, it must not be concluded that this was a condition peculiarly the experience of the United States. By and large, cotton textile consumption throughout the world declined in 1928 and we may be considered as somewhat fortunate in that our enterprise has been rewarded by a maintenance of textile export levels so near to that of 1927. Indications, as reported from the world's markets, seem to point to prospects for improved outlets in 1929."

Talking Cotton

Mr. Shannon, statistical writer for Trade Winds, a Commercial publication of the Union Trust Company, at Cleveland, O., believes the prospective carryover of less than 4,000,000 bales of this season's cotton crop "indicates a substantial advance in cotton prices in the near future." Shannon declares that nearly all authorities are agreed that consumption for the year will be well over 15,000,000 bales. The probable carryover of approximately 4,037,000 bales compares with a ten-year average carryover of 4,932,000 bales. He further says that there is every reason to believe that the export movement of our cotton will be unusually heavy this season. The spinners of Great Britain are staging a revival that will call for much more cotton than they have used for several years. Japan and China are expected to take a half million bales more than they used last year, owing to the short crop in China and the stabilization of commercial conditions in the latter country. Exports are now 500,000 bales larger than last year.

But during 1928 cotton producers have had the unusual experience of witnessing a decrease in supply and at the same time a decline in price. As a result indications are that the 1928 crop of 14,173,000 bales will bring its producers \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000 less than the \$1,440,514,000 received in the preceding year."—Charlotte Observer.

Yarn Strength and Cotton Fibres

FOR a number of years attempts have been made to correlate the strength of yarn with the strength of the component cotton fibres in particular and other properties of the cotton fibre in general. One would have wished that the author of this treatise had introduced the term "cotton" into the title, for it cannot be said that the treatment is applicable to all textile yarns. The subject has never been attacked thoroughly until recent years, and even now we are still in a state of partial bewilderment at the complexity of what would appear at first sight to be a simple problem. Those who have tried to solve the problem know that it bristles with experimental difficulties, and their respect for the judgment of the practical cotton spinner in choosing the raw material for his yarns grows with their interest in the scientific side of the subject.

Part I. of the treatise under review is merely an enumeration of the factors which the author believes to have a direct bearing on the relation between the properties of the fibres and those of the resultant yarn. No mention is made here of the influence of the relative humidity of the atmosphere to which the cotton is exposed during the opening, preparation, and spinning processes. For coarse Indian yarns the author has been able to show that this factor is of little or no consequence, but that is no justification for excluding it from a general discussion. To omit this factor is not necessarily serious in a discussion of dry twisting; but when the strengths of two-folds are considered in the second part of the treatise it is difficult to see why no reference is made to the physical conditions obtaining during the making of wet doubled yarns. One could assume by inference that the cotton-doubler is wasting his time by introducing into the doubling process an operation which he would gladly omit if he were not definitely convinced of its useful purpose.

In Part II. the relation between yarn strength and fibre strength is discussed at considerable length. The author revitalizes the old controversy between those who hold that a yarn breaks by fracture of the fibres and those who maintain that it breaks by slippage of fibre on fibre. In doing so he reviews the published researches into this subject by Monie, Bowman, Balls, and Miss Clegg, and other workers at the Shirley Institute, from which he quotes the relevant passages. He draws attention to a serious error in the calculations of these earlier workers, and shows that in a singles yarn the strength realized is only

40 to 43 per cent of the average strength of the fibres themselves multiplied by the number of fibres in the yarn. The failure to take advantage of the full combined strength of the component fibres is alarming at first sight, but Mr. Turner's analysis of the mechanism of yarn fracture dispels the shock. Nevertheless, the analysis is in the reviewer's opinion erroneous in that he assumes that all the fibres extend at the same rate under load. We know experimentally that this is not so, and, although we can only infer the consequences of this irregular extension of the fibres in a yarn, we have an analogous system of breakdown in the break of the threads in the Lea test. As the lower jaw of the Lea tester moves downwards with increasing load, it very often happens that the strongest thread between the hooks breaks first provided it has the lowest extension per unit load. No useful analysis of the relation between yarn strength and fibre strength can be made unless the extensibility variation in the component fibres is incorporated. Mr. Turner makes only a brief comment on this factor in his analysis.

When Mr. Turner discusses the breakdown of two-fold yarns he has by utilizing strength figures which apply to very poor two-fold yarns failed to do justice to their strength. The best Lea strength figure he quotes for a two-fold 70's yarn is 70 lb., whereas it is not uncommon for commercial yarns of this count to have a Lea strength of 120 lb. and over. The author is aware of the weakness of this analysis, for he writes: "Neither Monie nor Bowman mentions the degree of twist in their yarns, so they might have obtained higher values for the percentage of fibre strength if they had used harder twisted yarns." It is true, however, that now two-fold yarn ever reaches the strength of the intrinsic, ideally realizable strength of a single's yarn of the same count.

The perspicuity of the author's treatment of the factors affecting the relation of yarn strength to fibre strength (p. 14 et seq.) is noteworthy, and is quite typical of Mr. Turner's writings on the general problems of cotton spinning. There is only one factor Mr. Turner's discussion of which the reviewer cannot logically follow, and that is the transmission of tension. It is difficult to visualize his suggestion that each individual fibre in loaded yarn is at maximum tension at its middle portion and at zero tension at each of its ends. Surely this conception is only valid if the tip of a fibre is slipping under load or if the extensibility is different at the ends from

what it is at the remainder of the fibre.

This section of the treatise is stimulating to read, and though the author remarks that it is not possible to assign any magnitudes to the various factors discussed, he clearly defines the factors to be considered in any quantitative treatment.

Though the reviewer has found it necessary to criticize many points in the treatise he feels how much he owes to Mr. Turner for having written such a clear exposition of a very difficult subject. Mr. Turner has constructed for us a framework on which future work will build, though it may be necessary to redesign certain of its structural elements. The treatise should be read with interest by all interested in the practice and technology of cotton spinning. — The Commercial, Man-

Factory Whistles

Man is inextricably bound by custom, convention and habit. Much that he does, he knows not why he does it, and that which he once had good cause to do he continues to do after the cause is removed. Even when the absurdity or uselessness of his action is brought to his attention, he continues his accustomed course.

A case in point is the factory whistle. The only reason for its survival from the early industrial period is custom. It no longer serves the purpose for which it was devised. And yet it blows in the morning before time to arise, and at noon and evening when nobody needs to be told it is time to eat.

Factory whistles date back to that primitive day when industrial workers and other wage earners could not afford watches in their overalls or alarm clocks in their homes. Then whistles served as community time pieces. But today no home is without its clocks and working clothes have watch pockets and watches for them.

That these industrial noisemakers no longer serve their original purpose, nor are intended to do so, is evident from the fact that they are blown on or within a few minutes of the hour the day's work begins. Once the whistle cord was yanked long and vigorously an hour before time to go to work as a precaution against tardiness.

Factory whistles should be abolished if no better use for them can be found than disturbing the early morning slumbers of those privileged to sleep late, assisting church bells in "ringing" in the new year, heralding momentous events such as Old Home Week celebrations and the death of presidents, and generally disturbing the peace and dignity of otherwise serene and restful communities. — Gastonia Gazette.

WHO'S WHO

AMONG
TEXTILE SALESMEN

STANLEY D. BERG.

Stanley D. Berg is District Engineer of the Fafnir Bearing Company, with headquarters at Charlotte. He was born at Hemstead, N. C., and attended Pratt College in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prior to entering the service of the Fafnir Bearing Company about seven years ago, he had been manager of the Transmission Department of the Fairbanks Company, of Newark, N. J., and sales engineer for the Transmission Ball Bearing Company and the A. & F. Brown Company, of New York City.



Mr. Berg is married and has six children. On account of his personality and courteous manner, he has made many friends not only throughout the textile industry but in Charlotte, where he now resides.

He came to his present position with the experience and engineering knowledge which are so much needed in handling problems connected with the installation of ball bearings, and is known as a very efficient engineer.

H. WICKLIFFE ROSE

H. Wickliffe Rose was born at Nashville, Tenn., but has spent much of his life in the North.

He attended Harvard University and was for about two years salesman with the Packard Motor Car Company in New York.



He served for two years as cotton buyer for the Beaver Mills at North Adams, Mass., and then came to Charlotte, five years ago, as Southern sales manager for the Viscose Company, one of the largest of the rayon manufacturers.

He is well and favorably known by the Southern users of rayon and had a considerable part in developing rayon use in the South. Entering the field when rayon was comparatively new, he was able to give advice and assistance to many new users who have now become large

consumers. Wick is married and has one child. He is an active member of the Charlotte Rotary Club.

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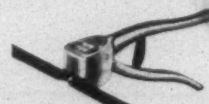


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PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Weaving Tight or Slack

Editor:

Sometime ago I saw in your paper that when weaving five-harness sateens the fixers should be careful not to have the looms too tight. I would like to ask if there is also some danger by going to the other extreme?

TEXAS.

Vibrator on Looms or Spring Whip Roll

Editor:

For weaving five-harness sateens on Draper looms, would you have a vibrating whip roll or a spring whip roll?

SOUTHWEST.

Answer to Sateen Costs

Editor:

Recently I saw a question in your paper, where somebody wanted some reliable cost data from Georgia and Alabama on five-harness sateens.

As I have not seen any replies from those sections, may I be allowed space to state that sateens can be and are now being woven in a first class mill; not in Georgia or Alabama at less than 5½c per pound for the weaving department only. Now add 1c for carding, 1c for spinning, 1c for spooling, warping, slashing and drawing-in, 25c for cotton, 5c for overhead. This will make a total of 38¼c for the product at the mill.

COST.

Answer to Section Man

Editor:

Section Man's question about preventing the rebounding of warper drop rolls. No doubt he refers to the compensating roll of warpers. When the warper stops for a broken end, the roll drops to take up the stock or if it is a rising roll the roll will rise to take up the slack. Now when a warper tender starts the machine, unless it is started very slowly, the roll will rebound and break a great many ends. This can be prevented by having spring terminal bearing put on both ends of the compensating roll. When the roll reaches the terminal, instead of hitting solid iron, the spring bearing will prevent a sudden stopping.

P. Q.

Answer to Weaver

Editor:

Answering Weaver's inquiry, how to stop cloth from winding intermittently when starting up used looms.

Looms which have been stopped for sometime and removed to other plants, are apt to have the sand roll binding on account of dried up and caked oil in the bearings all through the take-up head chain of gears. A'l of these bearings should be cleaned out and be freed from lint, and then be oiled. That will stop the

rickety movement of the sand roll. It will also be wise to inspect the gearing to remove any gear having broken teeth. Another important thing is to inspect the pair of releasing clutch gears on automatic looms. These should be paired with the same number of teeth in each half. That is, both should be 29T or 30T or 31T. It will not do to have a 30T paired with a 31T gear; as this will cause skipping and in turn intermittent taking up and winding of the cloth.

HEAD FIXER.

Answer to Roll

Editor:

Roll inquires what are the most important things to look for when inspecting leather covered top rolls? I will try to give him herewith a list of the most important things to inspect:

1. See if the leather is of the quality ordered.
2. Also see if the cloth cushion is of a good quality ordered?
3. See if the ends are properly burned off.
4. Are the rolls perfectly round?
5. Is one end larger of diameter than the other?
5. Is the cast iron blank straight, and perfectly round?
6. Does the roll turn truly on the roll end hubs as well as on the centers?
7. Are the seams smoothly joined?
8. Are the seams on each cot on opposite sides as they should be?
9. Are the tails or feather edges of the laps dotted or arrowed to show how to put the rolls on for service?
10. Has the old cushion cloth been removed?
11. Have the rolls been machine rolled?
12. Have the rolls been received properly packed?

ROLL.

Answer to K. S. D.

Editor:

I want to say a few words to K. S. D. in regard to the trouble he is having with looms making thin places in the cloth. If K. S. D. will give us the name and model of his looms, he can get some help. It would not be practical to try to answer him unless it was known what kind of filling change, let-off or take-up motion he has.

Answer to X. X. X.

Editor:

Please permit me to call attention to a statement by X. X. X., as in the December 13th issue of Southern Textile Bulletin.

X. X. X. says: "One of our mill's products is 36 inch, 4.25 yard bag goods; warp No. 18.50; filling No. 19.25; 44 picks of warp, 40 picks of filling."

I want to state for the benefit of X. X. X. that a fabric made with the following construction: 44 x 40 x 36—4.25—18.50 warp and 19.25 filling, will produce 4.85 yards to the pound. So you can see you are wasting

over $\frac{1}{2}$ yard to every pound. If you get 4.25 yards to the pound, your warp, or your filling, or both, are much heavier than the above or the sley and pick is wrong.

This matter can be calculated, allowing .0557 filling contraction and .0467 warp contraction and add five per cent for size.

No mill can stand a loss of over $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard per pound, yet quite a few of them are struggling under such a condition.

J. W. S.

Mills Distribute \$75,000 in Bonuses

Greensboro, N. C.—Bonus checks amounting to \$75,000 were distributed to employes in the Proximity, White Oak, Revolution and print works plants of the Cone interests here, the amounts going to employes in proportion to length, and importance of service.

In addition the Cones distributed Christmas hams to 5,000 or more families in the mill villages. The mills were closed the first three days of the week, with exception of the Revolution Mill, which opened Monday morning when full-time operation, the first in some months, will begin there. All other plants are on full time schedule production, including the new denim weave room at Proximity.

C. W. Causey, secretary and treasurer of Pomona Mills, Inc., announced that full time operation is to begin in all departments of the plant on New Year's day. The operatives are having holiday this week. The Pomona company also presented hams to all employes on Christmas Day.

Viscose To Enlarge Plant

Plans are being made by the Viscose Company, Marcus Hook, Pa., for erecting another unit to its big rayon plant at Parkersburg, W. Va., which will be practically a duplicate of the present unit and will increase the production of the plant approximately 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 pounds annually and provide employment for an additional force of about 2500 operatives. Because of detailed work in connection with the drawings for the unit, the company states that it will probably be some time in the spring before a definite announcement can be made as to the project.

The first unit of the Parkersburg plant was erected about two years ago on a site of 125 acres, which affords space for additional units as needed. General construction was handled by John P. Pettyjohn & Co., Lynchburg, Va., according to plans and specifications prepared by Ballinger & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The plant buildings are of the saw-tooth type, of brick, steel and concrete construction, and include a cafeteria and dining room with garage in the basement; power house of 4500 horsepower capacity; two store rooms, 160 by 97 feet each; carpenter shop, 160 by 97 feet; office building, employees' office and large pumping station.

Standard Looms Installs Machinery

Spartanburg, S. C.—Considerable amount of machinery has been placed at the plant of the Standard Looms, it was stated at the downtown offices of the company. With the installation of a heating system it is expected that the plant, which is eventually to cost \$750,000, will be in operation by the middle of next month.

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129



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Acetine
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of Chrome

Weak Points in Armor of Textile Industry

THAT part of the textile industry engaged in the manufacture of cotton is less compact, less unified in policy, less co-operative and less conscious of being an industry and of facing world markets than, say, the steel or the tire industry.

Any industry made up chiefly of competing industrial units is less effective than a solidified self-conscious industry led by some great units whose managements are not chiefly concerned with the immediate problems of competition within the advance of the art. Industries thus led add to the commercial strength of a nation because through the command of unusual natural resources, through efficiency of operating and selling methods, through research and science and in marketing they advance their art to a point which commands world markets.

The telephone business offers an interesting study of an industry constituting a national asset. The telephone business is largely a controlled monopoly. Nationally our strength in the telephone markets of the world is measured by ability to compete in these markets in the production and operation of telephones.

Analyzing the history of this business it will be seen that its growth has been through the absorption of small competing companies, combining them into large non-competing units. This process of combination has relieved the strain of internal competition. The strength thus gained has in part been used in operating laboratories in which have been devised methods for improving telephone communication. Likewise the central controlling organization of the industry has not only directed the progress, but has acted as a business research laboratory. In the central organization the experience of the scattered companies is correlated and studied so that the combined experience is made available for all its units.

It is interesting to speculate on how long it would have taken scattered independent telephone companies to have obtained the efficiency of equipment and the completeness of knowledge that they now possess. It is hardly imaginable, had telephone companies developed each proceeding under its own methods of operating and accounting, each buying such equipment as the market afforded, and their own notions suggested as best, that the telephone industry of the nation would rank high in the world markets.

I am making a distinction between an industry and a group of like businesses which are unorganized, unco-operative and conducted on a basis of opportunism, or at the best, of weak business policy.

The political theory of years past has been that similar businesses should be kept apart because there was fear that if they were to closely associated they would combine on price and refuse to compete. It is proved that so far as creating of nation-market strength this theory is unsound, because an industry made up of scattered, non-co-operative businesses has not the strength to do pioneer work in its field of endeavor, nor to obtain the facts necessary to make it nationally effective.

The cotton industry has been and is made up of units typically conducted on a strongly individualist basis. The original cotton mills made a few standard fabrics which were in general demand. Sheets, print cloths, canvas and drills constituted a large part of the produc-

tion of the old mills. This output was sold to wholesalers, who bargained for the goods and sold them to a ready market here and abroad. The owner of the mill usually lived nearby and personally operated the business. His selling problems was slight, and the question of minute economies did not particularly concern him, for the business was not highly competitive.

The textile industry was originally largely confined to plain goods; the fine and fancy goods were imported from abroad. As competition increased, the American manufacturers began to compete with the foreign fine goods. In order to do this they imported some foreign machinery, but more particularly employed the foreign trained weavers and mechanics, who had moved from England, France and Scotland, to higher paid America.

The foreign textile operative is typically thoroughly trained in some one line of work. It is probably fair to say that with this thorough specialized training he also possesses a fixity of purpose and an unchanging point of view that does not lead to experiment or to rapid change of method.

The management of the American textile mills learned to rely on these thoroughly trained foreigners, with the result that they were advanced to position of responsibility in the factories. The prejudice of these foreign-trained men was in favor of men of like training and of like mental equipment. The result has been that the textile industry, on its manufacturing end, has been largely officered by Englishmen and Scotchmen who have retained commonly the characteristics, both excellent and limiting, created by their foreign training. The one point to observe is that by and large the manufacturing staff of the American textile industry is in large part directed by men whose tradition does not promise enthusiasm for experiment and for change.

However wishful the head of an organization may be to install new and improved ideas, however eager he may be to have ideas passed up to him from his organization, such hope is futile if the organization itself is not keyed up to produce the new ideas, nor to be receptive to change.

With very few exceptions the textile industry has used the laboratory sparingly, has done relatively little in research, and has relied on the manufacturer of machinery to supply them the tools of their craft. Whether or not better machinery can be developed than is now available, is aside from the point, which is that within our most successful industries the development of machinery has not come unaided from the manufacturers alone, but has developed from within the business by men eager to do their own work by improved methods.

I think that observation will show that the strongest of our industries do not rely on independent consulting engineers for the best of their technical information. I believe that a manufacturer of steam boilers, for instance, would feel very insecure if he was obliged to turn to an outside consulting engineer for the advice that would enable him to make progress in his industry. I cannot imagine the General Electric Company, for instance, permitting itself to get in the position of having to go outside its own organization for first-class technical information.

There are a few very capable engineers and chemists

and physicists employed by some of the great textile manufacturers. Most of these men, however, rank far down the line, and their work is of a limited and narrow sort. The commonest source of information in regard to the practice and the art of textile manufacture is in the offices of a few consulting engineers who are called in from time to time to advise in regard to plant additions, machinery arrangement and power problems. Many of these consulting engineers are concerned in management or ownership of mills, and the advantage that this connection gives them in operating experience is partly offset by the unwillingness of the competing mills to employ them.

2—Weak Points

A

It is axiomatic that no competing group of men will ever be even slightly co-operative unless they understand one another. It would be as futile to hope for co-operation between a Chinaman and an Arab as to hope for business co-operation between two competitors who hold the view that their interests are totally opposed, each to the other.

The accounting methods of the textile industry are varied in method and in effectiveness from the concern that sizes up the bills payable and mortgages at the end of the year to that of the organization that runs an effective accounting system. In general it can be said that it is exceedingly difficult for one manufacturer to understand another's cost methods and to believe his costs sound because there has been typically throughout the industry a close guarding of everything relating to costs, and very commonly a guarding of the so-called business secrets beyond that of many of the other industries. There has not been pointed discussion as to business experience and rather careful discrimination has been shown as to the selection of those to whom business details can be revealed.

In the textile business, as in every other industry, the ignorant and the careless competitor has broken the market for the more conservative and intelligent. This is just the individual who has not had access to the experience of the wiser, nor to the cost data of the best operators.


Because the operation of a textile mill years ago was fairly simple executive problem of keeping equipment and machinery busy, the sales organizations of the industry were developed separately from the mills. The selling house took the output of the mill and sold it. For investment and for their security in tenure of office the selling houses gradually bought into the control of the mills, took care of the financial problems, endorsed the mill's paper, and advised the mill as to what product to turn out. This saved the mill management sales expense and effort, but as a result has separated the manufacturer from his customer. The selling house was commonly paid a percentage of the gross sales made for doing all this. A payment on gross orders and interest in the profits obviously has the tendency to focus interest on the volume rather than on the profits of the business. Contact with the customer puts the selling house in the position of advising the mill as to the attitude of the customer, and this advice must in general be accepted by the mill man as final.

An arrangement which shuts off income from the selling house if the mill shuts down at least offers the temptation to advise a continuance of activity of lower and lower price as the textile market declines. The ease with which sales can be made at lower prices again offers the temptation to the selling house to



Plant of Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.

The New Year Offers New Opportunities For Service

 As the calendar changes and the inventory of the old year is taken, we consider with pride and pleasure the patronage of our old friends who have made our prosperity and success possible.

We sincerely hope that all of the individual projects of our many friends have been abundantly rewarded.

With the start of the new year, we welcome the opportunity to promise the Textile Industry our constant effort to maintain and strive to increase the high standards of quality and service established for the past twenty-eight years.

Our earnest endeavor shall be to find new opportunities for service. We pledge every effort to merit your continued confidence and business association during 1929 and the years to come.

President.

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Effect of Dyeing on Yarn Strength

A test to determine the comparative breaking strength of warp yarn before and after dyeing was recently made by T. W. Mullen, superintendent of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C. The test was made as a basis for membership in the Arkwrights, the research organization of the Southern Textile Association.

A summary of the test by Mr. Mullen is given below:

The yarn used in making this test was made from one inch American cotton with the following processes:

Opening 12 bales at one time, putting them through a bale breaker and then through one vertical opener; the cotton is drawn from the vertical opener by section through a conveyor pipe to a condenser in the picker room, which delivers the cotton to an automatic distributor apron feeding the hoppers of the breaker lappers. From the breaker lapper to the intermediate lapper doubling four, then to the finisher lapper doubling four.

Finished lap 13 oz. with 107 draft on card. Sliver weighs 48 grains. Doubling six on the first drawing with draft of 5.27 sliver weighs 55 grains; doubling six on second drawing with draft 5.27 sliver weighs 62 grains. With 3.35 draft on slubber making .45 hand roving. Doubling 2 with 4.47 draft on intermediates making 1.00 hand roving; doubling 2 with 6.36 draft on speeder making 3.20 hand roving; doubling 2 with 13.75 draft on spinning frame making 22's yarn.

The yarn was then wound on 6-inch Franklin springs and all the sizings of yarn before dyeing were made from the full packages. The yarn was then dyed by the Franklin process dyeing, going through the following treatment.

First, boiled two hours in water, then dyed for 56 minutes in Franklin process machine; then washed and oxidized, then boiled out with 1 per cent soap solution for 30 minutes, then extracted and dried. After leaving the yarn in the spinning room for several days so as to regain moisture and be in as near the same condition as before dyeing, the weighings and breakings were then made from full packages as before dyeing. From this test the dyed yarn showed a better breaking strength by 1.10 pounds from the average of 1200 weighings.

Totals and Averages Before and After Dyeing Vat Gold D—400 Weighings

Before Dyeing		After Dyeing	
No. Yarn	Break	No. Yarn	Break
8888.18	29430	9104.10	29399
22.22	73.57	22.76	73.49
Vat Pank A—400 Weighings			
8943.16	28746	9141.53	29275
22.36	71.86	22.85	73.19
Vat Blut R—400 Weighings			
9038.17	28161	9141.42	28993
22.60	70.40	22.85	72.48
Total From 1200 Weighings			
22.22	28430	22.76	29399
22.36	28746	22.85	29275
22.60	28161	22.85	28993
67.18	86337	68.46	87667

$67.18 \div 3 = 22.39$ average yarn No. before dyeing.

$68.46 \div 3 = 22.82$ average yarn No. after dyeing.

The average breaking strength of yarn before dyeing was 71.95.

The average breaking strength of yarn after dyeing was 73.05.

The test shows an average of 1.10 pounds increase in

breaking strength in yarns which have been dyed.

The main conclusion to be drawn is that when yarn is properly handled in dyeing there is no need to fear any loss in breaking strength.

Fancy True Rib Half Hose

The reception accorded the fancy true rib half hose top merchandise, both with fancy legs and with plain legs, has been beyond all expectations. There are now eleven of the most substantial manufacturers of half hose in the country, with reputations for being leaders in the style development of fancy half hose, that have either installed multi-design machines, ordered them or already have samples out and merchandise sold.

The wonderful possibilities of sales stimulus, both from the counter and window display, have met with the universal enthusiasm of the hosiery buyers that appreciate the value of quick turnover in making profits. In this day of color and style, the added sales stimulus of neat patterns and colors in a true rib top makes this latest development increasingly important every day.

Moisture Content and Regain of Mercerized Yarns

By E. M. Schencke, Research Associate at Bureau of Standards for National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

I—Introduction.

The question of moisture content seems to be an ever present one in the textile industry. Since most of the textile fibers are sold by weight, and since the moisture content varies the weight of the fabric, the problem immediately resolves itself into one of dollars and cents. The interest in moisture content seems to bear a direct relation to the price of the material. For instance, the silk interests have had a standard moisture content for a very long time for sales purposes. Some attempt has been made in the cotton industry to establish a similar standard, but the necessity for it, because of the low cost of cotton, has not been great. In mercerized cotton yarns, however, a decided demand for a standard for moisture content and regain has been felt.

The hosiery industry is using an enormous quantity of mercerized cotton yarns, and their interest in this matter has resulted in the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, through their National Secretary, John Nash McCullaugh, presenting this project for study to the associateship which has been established at the Bureau of Standards.

II—Procedure.

In planning the study of this problem, it was decided to use the mercerized yarns most commonly employed in the manufacture of hosiery. It was decided also to use three different humidities, a high, a normal, and a low, and to employ two different test methods in obtaining the results. Accordingly, samples of mercerized yarn were obtained as follows: 30-2, 40-2, 50-2, 60-2, 70-2, 80-2 and 80-1.

These yarn sizes cover the average range used in the manufacture of hosiery. The use of this range of sizes would include various twists in yarns which would give us an opportunity to determine whether various twists in yarns would effect the moisture content.

Inasmuch as the majority of hosiery is knitted from undyed yarn, no dyed yarns were used in this study.

The humidities selected, within the limits of the apparatus of the conditioning room at the Bureau of Standards, were 45, 65, and 76 per cent, relative humidity 70 deg. F. The two methods used were, first, the one most commonly used in this work in the textile industry, that of obtaining the conditioned weight first and then bone drying the sample; the other is that of obtaining the bone dry weight first and then finding the conditioned weight of the sample.

Ten specimens of each sample were tested to obtain each result. The figures given in the following table are therefore an average of ten results:

Table 1

Moisture data summary on mercerized cotton yarns.
R. H. 45% R. H. 65% R. H. 76% R. H. 45% R. H. 65% R. H. 76%

Bone drying before conditioning						
Yarn size	%	%	%	%	%	%
30/2	6.25	6.65	7.75	6.65	7.1	8.45
40/2	6.55	6.9	8.1	7.05	7.5	8.9
50/2	6.1	6.5	7.75	6.5	7.0	8.35
60/2	6.1	6.5	7.65	6.35	6.9	8.25
70/2	6.1	7.6	7.85	6.5	7.2	8.5
80/2	6.1	6.55	7.7	6.5	7.05	8.35
80/1	6.0	6.65	7.7	6.4	7.2	8.35
Bone drying after conditioning						
30/2	6.3	7.15	8.05	6.7	7.7	8.8
40/2	6.15	6.8	7.8	6.6	7.3	8.45
50/2	6.1	6.95	8.2	6.55	7.45	8.9
60/2	6.3	7.15	8.3	6.7	7.75	9.05
70/2	6.2	7.05	8.4	6.65	7.55	9.0
80/2	6.0	6.9	8.05	6.4	7.4	8.7
80/1	5.6	6.6	7.6	5.9	7.1	8.15

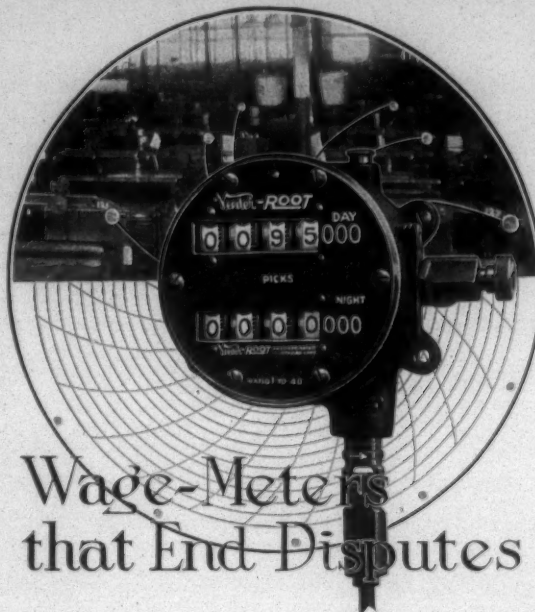
III—Discussion of Results

These results show that the moisture content does not vary with the yarn size. The study of the 140 different test results obtained using the relative humidity at 65 per cent with the bone-dry method after conditioning shows that 98 per cent of the results are within a variation of plus or minus 0.3 per cent. This shows that very little variation in results exists in a large number of readings.

It is noted that in general the method of bone drying before conditioning gives lower results than the bone-drying-after-conditioning method. The results of the method of bone drying before conditioning vary more than the method of bone-drying after-conditioning. It is thought that the method of bone drying before conditioning brings into the test variables which are easily controlled, for experience has shown that any processing of textiles, and in this case the bone drying might be considered a process, is liable to affect the properties of the materials. Hence, it is not known whether the moisture which is taken up after bone drying is a true condition.

Although results have been obtained using three different relative humidities, it is essential that the standard should be based on only one of these. The normal relative humidity condition for all textile investigations and testing has been established at 65 per cent relative humidity at 70 degrees F. This condition was adopted because it was found that it was the average condition which obtained throughout this country. This normal condition is in general use both in this country and in foreign countries for it has been adopted as standard by Canada, England, Germany, and France. Practically all of the laboratories which are doing test work conform to this condition.

The average of all the tests made using the method of bone drying after conditioning at 65 per cent relative humidity is 7.0 per cent.



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Looking Backward and Forward

AS we shake the dust of 1928 from our clothes and turn our faces towards the unknown paths of 1929 we each wonder what the year has in store for us.

To each man must come a "last year" and many who read this will have passed on before another year turns the corner, just as many who were with us when 1928 broke into view, are not among the living today, but to all our readers we wish good health, happiness and prosperity throughout 1929.

The year that has passed has dealt differently with men and to a few it has brought prosperity, but to most of those in the textile industry it was a year of hopes unrealized and of prospects unfulfilled.

It is true that many of those who entered the realm of speculation have found a pot of gold, at least, on paper, but to the men who have labored and worked to earn their living in a normal way it has been a year of a good volume of business with unusually small profits, and this applies to practically every industry in the United States.

A national election has passed and from it has emerged as president of the United States a clean, fine and patriotic man who will doubtless render efficient service, but in that election the banner of religious intolerance was raised aloft and a deep gash has been made in one of the foundation principles of our Government and, from that, evil effects will surely be felt some time in the future.

The world seems to have made a more definite gesture towards permanent peace, but war debts hang as a menace over prospects of stabilization, and those who seek to evade the payment of their obligations may yet be able to set in mo-

tion evil winds and start a conflagration.

The textile industry in all parts of the world appears to be in better spirits, and in spite of recent increases in production, stock of goods seem to be low but buyers still control the markets and the manufacturing margin of profit is usually small.

The past year has produced no solution of the problem of equalizing every increase in demand for cotton goods with an increase in production through expansion of night operations but there are signs that the coming year will see a start made towards finding a solution.

There are approximately 1,500,000 more people in the United States and 20,000,000 more in the world than existed one year ago, and we have faith in the soundness of the theory that more people means a large consumption of cotton goods.

No one can truthfully charge that during the past year women have further reduced their consumption of cotton goods or are likely to do so during 1929, for the limit was certainly reached before 1928.

Because optimism in the past few years has seldom been realized, the men in the industry have almost ceased to express optimistic views but as we look at the future from the standpoints of low stocks of goods, increased population and better control of the industry we have the feeling that optimism is justified.

To us the past year has been good and the new year looks bright.

Our circulation greatly increased during the year and our advertising contracts for the coming year are the largest in our history.

Increased circulation and advertising are fine, but the thing that interests us most are the old friends that we have retained and the new friends that we have made.

No journal in the textile field and

few, if any, in other fields have the same personal contacts and relations with the men in its industry as the Southern Textile Bulletin.

If we are to believe the expressions that have come to us, we have grown in the affection and esteem of our readers and that gives us much happiness.

We enter the new year with an increased desire to serve the textile industry of the South and the wish that we may retain the esteem of our present friends and add very many to their number.

Factory Whistles

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are reprinting an editorial from the Gastonia Gazette upon the subject of "Factory Whistles," and we commend that editorial to those mills which still cling to antiquated practice of blowing "wake" and "starting" whistles.

There are millions of factory workers throughout the United States and they all seem to be able to get to the factory on time without factory whistles except those who work in the cotton mills of the South and in a few isolated factories in other sections of the country.

Several years ago we strongly urged abandoning the factory whistles and those mills which adopted our suggestion have never seen any bad effects but many mills still blow their abominable whistles and disturb the entire community just as was done in the primitive days when there were no alarm clocks.

No good purpose is now served by blowing factory whistles and the mill that clings to such a useless and unnecessary practice is on a par with the cloth manufacturers of India who use hand looms because their ancestors of one hundred years ago made cloth by that process.

Those who are using factory whistles should read the editorial of the Gastonia Gazette and realize how well the description fits them.

Our New Clothes

WE are in our new but smaller clothes this week and for that reason may appear somewhat a stranger to our readers.

As all of the other textile journals and at least eighty trade journals had adopted this size page, we found it desirable to follow suit and become "standard" size.

Although our clothes may appear strange, we have retained all of the regular features of our publication and have made only such changes that publication in the new size made necessary.

We believe that our readers will soon become accustomed to our new clothes and approve them.

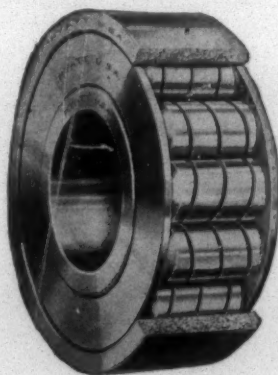
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The Hyatt Roller Bearing with outer race cut away to show construction of roller assembly. Our engineers will gladly submit bearing designs for any application in which you are interested.

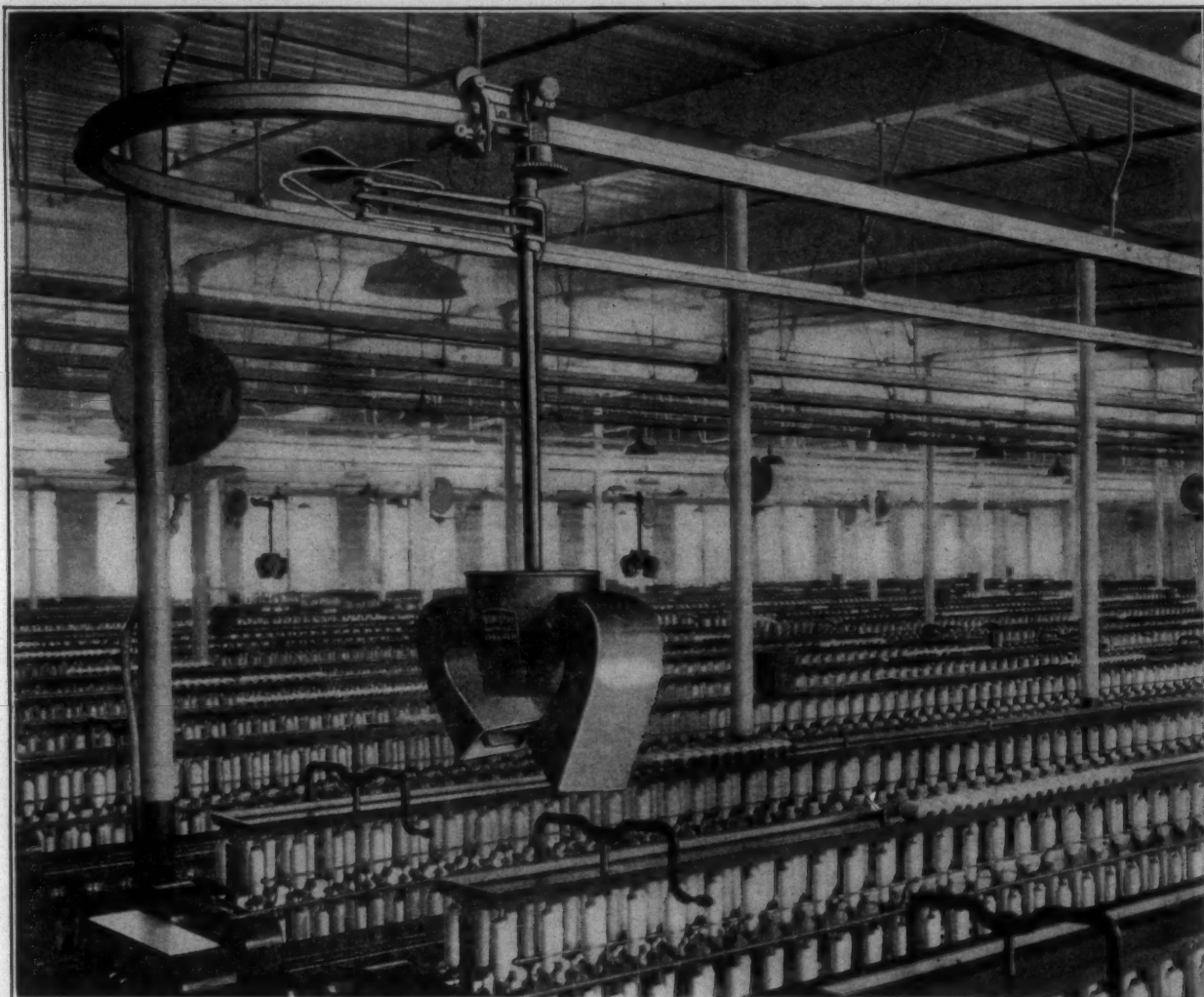
Equipment lasts longer when rugged Hyatts are employed. Immunity from bearing breakdowns insures faster, smoother production. Attention is confined to infrequent lubrications. Labor and maintenance costs are negligible.

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We thank the several hundred Mill Executives in the South and the men and women in the Mills, who for the past four years have aided us to develop and to sell, to themselves and to their neighboring Mills (often competitive) the Bunchless Automatic Cleaner System.

We extend our best wishes to these men and women and to the Textile Industry in the South for continued civic, social and economic happiness for 1929.

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Paris, Ont., Paris, France.

Personal News

J. M. Spearman is superintendent of the Arial Mills, Arial, S. C.

J. J. West is now superintendent of the Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C.

S. L. Hayes is superintendent of the Hartsville Dyeing and Finishing Company, Hartsville, S. C.

F. W. Strait is now superintendent of the Cutter Manufacturing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. M. Coleman is now superintendent of the Rextex Hosiery Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.

Ray C. Morgan is now superintendent of the Rainbow Hosiery Mills, Mountain City, Tenn.

A. L. Campbell is now superintendent of the Soddy Hosiery Mills, Soddy, Tenn.

W. S. Griffin is now superintendent of the Parker Hosiery and Dye Works, Suffolk, Va.

E. F. Nagle is now superintendent of the Sevier Knitting Mills, Sevier, N. C.

T. E. Stevenson has become superintendent of the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga.

John L. Davidson, of Charlotte, has become superintendent of the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.

C. G. Burrows is now superintendent of the Grimes Fabric Company, Lexington, N. C.

A. L. Pickard has become superintendent of the Wannonah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

M. H. Walker has been appointed superintendent of the Dependable Hosiery Mills, Liberty, N. C.

John L. Causby is now superintendent of the Howard Silk Throwing Company, Mebane, N. C.

H. K. Roberts is now superintendent of the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

J. J. Gillespie has become superintendent of the Rollinson Mills, Inc., Rocky Mount, N. C.

George H. Hacker has become superintendent of the Katterman and Mitchell Company, Stanley, N. C.

H. O. Kennette has resigned as superintendent of the Princeton Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga.

M. R. Withers is now superintendent of the Blacksburg Spinning Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

C. W. McLain is now superintendent of the Phoenix Mills, Statesville, N. C.

W. L. Thrift, of Monroe, N. C., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Diamond Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

John M. Scott, president of the Charlotte National Bank, Charlotte, has been elected president of the Peerless Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.

W. C. Wilkinson, president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, Charlotte, has been elected president of the Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.

E. B. Brannon, who has been with the Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C., for some time, now has a position with one of the mills at Fayetteville, N. C.

C. G. Jones has been promoted from overseer weaving and designing to superintendent of the Princeton Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga.

N. M. Slice has resigned as night overseer carding at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., to become night overseer spinning at the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.

A. Ferguson McIntire, agent at the Appleton Manufacturing Company, Anderson, S. C., was presented with a handsome Seth Thomas clock as a gift from his overseers, the presentation being made during the holidays.

On January 1st the Chicago office of the Kaumagraph Company, manufacturers of Kaumagraph dry transfers and lithographers, will be located at 222 West Adams street. A. D. Crawford will be in charge. Effective as of the same date the Boston office at 10 High street will be in charge of John L. Reeves.

Prize Winners

Prize winners in the recent essay contest conducted by the General Equipment Company of Charlotte for the best definition of a fence, have been announced as follows: First Prize, \$25, Mrs. Minnie Miller, Charlotte; Second Prizes, Mittie Lee Orr, Derita, N. C., Gladys Tillett and Chas. Tillett, Jr., Charlotte. In ad-

dition, special prizes were awarded to five children of the Thompson Orphanage, of Charlotte.

The General Equipment Company is distributor for Page fences.

Obituary

J. E. Walker

Asheboro, N. C.—Col. J. E. Walker, founder and secretary and treasurer of the Naomi Mill, before it was taken over by the Deep River Mill, at Randleman, died here after two weeks illness with influenza.

Colonel Walker was 84 years old and a native of this county. He served for many years as chairman of the county board of commissioners and was prominent in Masonic and church work. He also was a director of the High Point, Randleman and Asheboro Railroad.

Funeral services were held from the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. B. McCrary of Asheboro. Another daughter, Mrs. T. H. Redding of Asheboro, is the only other surviving child.

Mrs. J. Harper Erwin

Durham, N. C.—Mrs. Lena H. Haynes Erwin, 60, wife of J. Harper Erwin, textile man well known over the South as an executive of the Erwin Mills, died December 26, from pneumonia. Mrs. Erwin was taken ill with influenza sometime ago and this developed into pneumonia.

She had been a resident of Durham for 29 years and was active in civic and religious work as well as in social circles.

She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. John C. Michie, Jr., Mrs. J. Bryan Grisgold of Durham, and Mrs. Frank McManus of New York City; and two sons, J. Harper Erwin, Jr., and Eugene Erwin, both of Durham.

Mrs. A. L. Watts

Statesville, N. C.—Mrs. Arthur L. Watts died December 27 at her home at Stony Point. Mrs. Watts had been an invalid for a number of years but the immediate cause of her death was influenza with which she had been ill for several days.

Mrs. Watts was 64 years of age. Her maiden name was Miss Lelia Lavance Swaim, daughter of Michael Swaim. She is survived by her husband, A. L. Watts, who is owner of the Watts Cotton Mill, Patterson, secretary and treasurer Watts Spinning Company, Stony Point, and secretary and treasurer of the Adell Manufacturing Company, Stony Point. One son, Dewey Watts, of Stony Point, also survives. Her two surviving sisters are Mrs. T. I. Deal and Mrs. G. C. Herman, both of Alexnader county.

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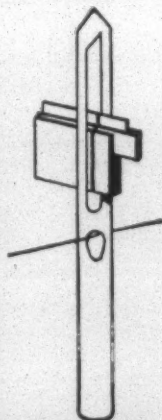
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

West Point, Ga.—It is reported that the West Point Manufacturing Company has purchased the equipment of a towel plant which has been operating in Philadelphia and will remove it to this place.

Greenville, S. C.—The Vardry Mills, one of the oldest and smallest textile plants here, will be offered at auction on January 7, by order of court. The mill has 4,320 spindles, which were formerly operated on 20s and 30s two-ply yarns. It has been idle for some time.

Clinton, S. C.—The Lydia Cotton Mills of this place, on January 1 will pay a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on \$500,000 serial notes totaling \$17,500.

The Clinton Cotton Mills will pay 4 per cent on a capital stock of \$350,000 totaling \$14,000.

Charlotte, N. C.—Purcell-Clayton Neckwear Company of this city has been chartered to manufacture and sell neckwear, hosiery and novelties of all kinds. Capital stock authorized is \$60,000, with \$300 paid in for purposes of organization by Frank Purcell, Jr., H. D. Clayton, Jr., and Charles E. Lambeth, all of Charlotte.

Monroe, N. C.—At the first receivers' sale of the Ice-morlee Mills, the high bid was \$141,000, having been made by W. H. Belk, of Charlotte. Since the original sale, there have been a number of upset bids. The high bid is now \$170,000, this price being bid by Mr. Belk and C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte. It is expected that the sale at the last named figure will be confirmed.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Wiscassett Mills have let contract to the Park Manufacturing Company, for a freight elevator; to Parks-Cramer Company, for air conditioning and to Webb Electric Company, Anderson, S. C., for power and light wiring. These contracts are for the new full fashioned addition. Lockwood Greene, Engineers, Inc., are the engineers.

Marshall, N. C.—Marshall's new clothing manufacturing plant is now assured, it has been announced. Stock subscriptions, the majority by Marshall interests, now total \$26,000, the required amount. The machinery is expected to arrive here within the next two weeks.

R. A. Koholoss of Canton, N. C., operator of a similar plant, will be manager of the Marshall plant which will manufacture lumberjacks, shirts, overalls, raincoats and rayon underwear. The plant is expected to be ready for operation by January 1.

Louisville, Ky.—Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson, Louisville, rendered a decision refunding about \$60,000 to former stockholders of the former Henderson Cotton Mills Company of Henderson, Ky., who sold their holdings to the Consolidated Textile Company in May, 1920, at \$300 a share, and instructed John C. Worsham, Henderson attorney, to draw an order in favor of the plaintiffs, who included R. H. Soaper, the Henderson National Bank, Henry R. Barret, James E. Rankin, Sr., executor of the estate of James R. Barret. The suit was against Robert H. Lucas, collector of Internal Revenue, Louisville.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

At the time of sale plaintiffs paid taxes on a profit of \$106 a share, the value of the stock as of March 1, 1919, being put at \$194 a share. Later the Government made assessment on the basis of original value being \$150 a share.

McComb, Miss.—The Tuf Nut Garment Company's new factory will be located at the intersection of South Broadway and Twenty-first street, on Highway 51. The structure will be of brick and concrete. Work on the new building will begin just as soon as the plans are approved by the management at Little Rock, Ark. The plant manufactures shirts, overalls and other work clothing for men.

Rock Hill, S. C.—A unique record in an election was set here when voters went unanimously on record for issuance of \$300,000 in bonds for building a new and larger waterworks system and for ratifying a contract to supply needed water to the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company which plans to establish a \$2,000,000 bleachery here.

When the polls closed 308 votes had been cast in the special election every one for the proposals.

City commissioners announced that the bonds would be issued and sold at the earliest possible date and that contracts for the new waterworks system would be executed immediately thereafter.

Graham, N. C.—Beginning operations less than a year ago, the Esther Hosiery Mills here have found it necessary to increase their output and are now engaged in an extensive program of expansion providing for the installation of 40 new machines and the addition of a dyeing and finishing department. Work on the latter will begin within the next few weeks, it is said, this department being added in connection with a reorganization of the company's selling plan, so that the finished product, consisting of men's and ladies' hose, may be marketed direct. J. T. Black is president of the company and N. R. Neese, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

Spartanburg Mills Pay \$743,000

Spartanburg, S. C.—Sixteen textile manufacturing companies in Spartanburg county will pay \$743,817 in semi-annual dividends January 1, according to a compilation by C. P. Wofford & Co., stock and bond firm of this city.

The earnings are probably greater than those paid July 1, in the opinion of Mr. Wofford, though he has made no comparison. The only changes since that date are the passing of the Cowpens common stock dividend and a 10 per cent extra declaration by Spartan Mills.

Spartan Leads List.

This Spartan Mills additional dividend is significant of prosperity in the Southern textile business, though other companies may not have done so well. This extra declaration is the feature of the January payments. It puts Spartan Mills ahead of its nearest com-



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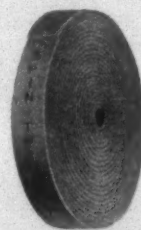
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Gycolene A

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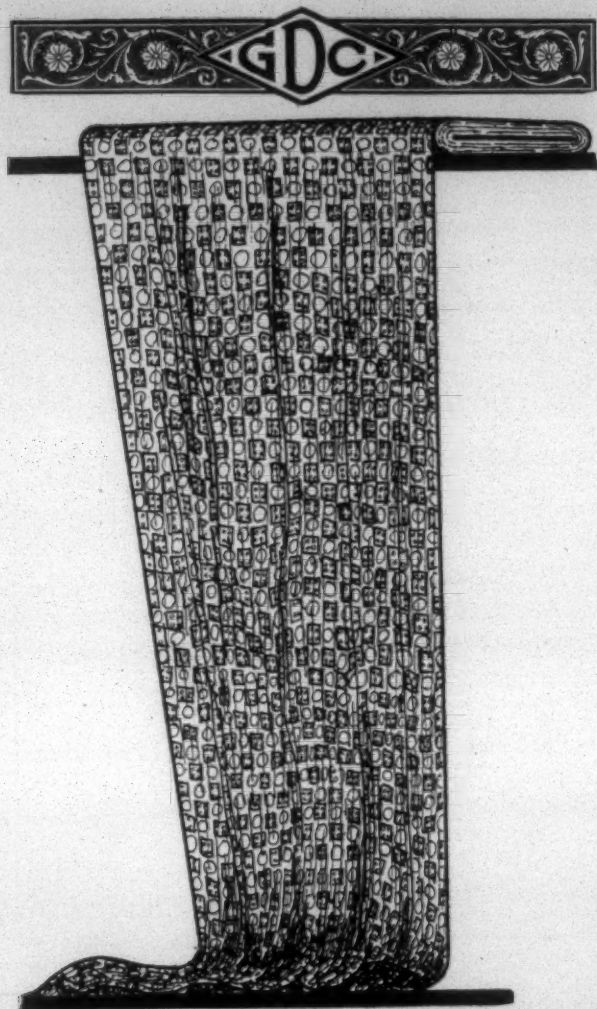
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**GENERAL DYESTUFF
CORPORATION**

MILL NEWS ITEMS

petitors in earnings, the Pacolet Manufacturing Company and the Clifton Manufacturing Company, corporations that dropped \$170,000 and \$100,000, respectively, into the laps of stockholders. Pacolet stands out by virtue of a preferred stock payment of \$70,000 as well as the \$100,000 common earnings.

The dividend on Inman Mills preferred stock is paid on dates other than January and July 1. No account is taken in this computation of dividends paid by corporations owning properties both in Spartanburg county and in other counties or other States. Plants included in this class are Pacific Mills, Stark Mills at Tucapau, Mills Mill, Victor-Monaghan, Brandon Corporation, and others.

Wofford's Statement.

Mr. Wofford prepared the following report on the situation:

"The second half of 1928 will show up somewhat better than the first half in respect to earnings of our local cotton mills; however, the manufacturing profit is small in the majority of cases, earnings for the calendar year 1928, where they existed at all, have been meager.

"In some responsible quarters it is believed the curtailment program is beginning to have its effect and that prospects for 1929 are somewhat better than for the year just closed. For the most part inventories have been kept down to moderate proportions and some operating economies have been worked out."

Mills	Rate	Capital Stock	Dividend
Arcadia Mills	5 %	\$ 200,000 com.	\$ 10,000
Arcadia Mills	3½ %	800,000 pref.	28,000
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	5 %	200,000 7% pref.	7,000
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	3½ %	200,000 6% pref.	6,000
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	3 %	1,000,000 com.	35,000
D. E. Converse	3½ %	394,900 com.	19,745
Chesnee Mills	5 %	2,500,000 com.	100,000
Clifton Mfg. Co.	4 %	100,000 pref.	4,000
Cowpens Mills	4 %	350,000 pref.	12,250
Drayton Mills	3½ %	600,000 com.	21,000
Inman Mills	3½ %	345,550 com.	13,822
Jackson Mills	4 %	2,000,000 com.	100,000
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	5 %	2,000,000 pref.	70,000
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	3½ %	900,000 com.	27,000
Saxon Mills	3 %	2,000,000 com.	280,000
Spartan Mills 4% and 10% Extra			
Total Dividends			\$743,817

Fifth District Mills on Full Time

Richmond, Va. — Mills in the fifth Federal Reserve district have been running full time with sufficient orders to take their output, according to the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. Some stock, however, has begun to accumulate in the warehouses, and there is more or less sentiment in favor of curtailment of operations until demand becomes stronger.

Fifth district mills consumed 267,035 bales of lint cotton in November, compared with 271,094 bales used in October this year and 270,506 bales in November last year. South Carolina consumed 115,234 bales last month, a larger number than in November, 1927, but North Carolina's consumption of 143,097 bales last month and Virginia's consumption of 8,704 bales showed declines in comparison with the figures of November last year.

depress the price which the mill obtains. All the evils of a cost-plus contract are present in this situation.

To the outsider, philosophically watching the struggles of a great industry the question arises whether we are not observing the flux which precedes the reformation of a great industry. The destructive internal competition, the upsetting of markets through ignorance of costs, the uncertainty as to markets, the anxious groping for economies other than those which arise from laboratory research, all suggest the struggles that have occurred in the telephone, and in the steel industries. The observer, noting these facts, is inclined to think that a mill, huge unit though it is, is only a tool for producing cotton cloth. Behind this are the finishing plants, tools for changing the form of the original fabrics to meet the demands of wider markets, and these great plants are the servants of the worldwide demand for fabrics of one sort and another. To the observer comfortably located outside the fight the question arises whether out of the disturbance of the industry will arise some great management groups who shall command not only the services of the converting plants and the cotton mills, and keep in touch with the markets, but also in touch with the laboratory and business investigation which shall develop new methods of manufacture and marketing.

By Morton C. Tuttle (The Boston Evening Transcript)

South Carolina Mills Get Tax Refunds

Among the mills and mill men of South Carolina recently receiving refunds for Federal taxes erroneously collected, are the following:

J. P. Abney, Greenwood, \$2,369.21; American Spinning Company, Greenville, \$40,677.53; Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, \$39,784.24; Blue Ridge Power Company, care Broad River Power Company, Columbia, \$12,744.29; Brogan Mills, Anderson, \$9,024.34; Camperdown Mills, Greenville, \$34,022.57; Chiquola Manufacturing Company, Honea Path, \$4,839.86; Conneross Yarn Mill, Anderson, \$810.21; Fairmont Manufacturing Company, \$18,255.86; Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Lancaster, \$114,386.80; Franklin Mills, Greer, \$800.37; General Asbestos & Rubber Company, Charleston, \$59,926.65; Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, \$1,375.86; Allen J. Graham, Camperdown Mills, Greenville, \$25.59; Graniteville Manufacturing Company, \$72,925.23; Grendel Mills, Greenwood, \$727.78; Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, \$657.27;

Laurens Cotton Mills, \$23,455.26; Limestone Mills, Gaffney, \$519; Manetta Mills, Lando, \$1,926.66; Mills Mill, Greenville, \$13,651.19; Mollohan Manufacturing Company, Newberry, \$1,473.34; Monarch Mills, \$89,669.53; Musgrove Mills, Gaffney, \$1,222.08;

Ninety Six Cotton Mills, Greenwood, \$734.88; Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry, \$6,022.42; Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, \$2,533.10; Pageland Cotton Mills, Pageland, \$698.30; Pickens Mill, Easley, \$1,054.87; Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, \$10,037.57; Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, \$524.91; Springstein Mills, Chester, \$2,860.24; Toxaway Mills, Anderson, \$11,996.87; Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, \$17,532.63; Warren Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, \$9,943.85; Williamston Mill's, Williamston, \$18,913.91.

Says Ramie Yarn Can Be Profitably Made

Ramie may be produced on a commercial basis and a yarn spun from it at a price comparable to that of cotton yarn, because of a special type of machines to decorticate the fiber from the stalk, according to Oscar Paylor, of the Ramie Plantation, Inc., of Louisiana.

This company owns special decorticating machines to strip the fiber from the stalk at a low cost. It was pointed out by Mr. Paylor that the reason why ramie had not been grown successfully in the United States was that the work of stripping the fiber, which was done by hand in the Orient, was too expensive to make the growth of the fiber profitable. The company also owns various formulas which will degum the fiber at a low cost and in a short time.

The special machinery and processes of the company are of French origin and they are held exclusively in this country by Ramie Plantations, Inc. The directors of the company are John Mioton, president; George DeRayna, Walter P. Bouchereou and Oscar Paylor. M. B. Pitts is to handle the spinning of the ramie. He is a graduate of the Lowell Textile School and has had long experience in the textile industry.

The following information was given by Mr. Paylor regarding the characteristics of ramie: "Ramie retains its strength and luster in the wet condition and during laundering. It is more lustrous than linen and is resistant to mildew. The laundering qualities of it are excellent. The fiber and lumen is uniform and white, and the fiber will absorb any cotton dye."—Daily News Record.

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Dyeing Yarn Packages

IN dyeing cops or spools or other wound cellulose acetate yarn according to the process patented by British Celanese, Ltd., the package is lifted from the dyebath before the liquor has fully penetrated the yarn. At the same time even penetration is desirable and the use of organic liquids in the bath ensures this result.

The color change may be a dyeing of an undyed yarn or a further dyeing of a dyed yarn or it may be produced by decolorizing or stripping a dyed yarn. The process therefore allows the production of yarn showing different shades or different colors or both along the length of the yarn. In this way multi-shade or multi-colored yarns or any combination of shades and colors can be obtained. Fabrics containing speckled markings, wood grain effects or bands of different shades of color may be knitted or woven from the cop or spool of yarn treated by this process without any complication in knitting or weaving.

The stripping agent is used just in the same way as the dyebath, that is, the yarn is removed before the stripper has acted uniformly throughout the package. In the dyebath any usual temperature may be used and the length of time may be varied from a few seconds upwards according to the requirement of fastness to light and washing, depth of shade and so on, as in the usual processes of dyeing. The period of immersion may be varied to effect different degrees of penetration into the winding of the cop or spool and to obtain

various differences of shade and color between the freely and less freely exposed windings. This, of course, gives the former a much deeper shade than the latter and this varies with the distance from the exposed surface. In the case of a cop or spool the outer windings are dyed a deeper shade than the inner but when the cop or spool is wound on perforated tubes both the outer and the inner windings are dyed a deep shade, whereas the windings between these two layers will be dyed a much lighter shade. Again with a cop or spool the bobbin or tube of which is perforated and whose outer windings of the yarn are protected from the application of the dyestuffs, for example by means of another winding of yarn, the inner layer of the windings will be dyed a deeper shade, whereas the outer protected windings will be dyed a much lighter shade or be entirely unaffected by the dyestuffs.

Multi-color Effects

When it is desired to obtain multiple color effects, these can be obtained by using any number of dyestuffs of different penetrating power and dyeing in one operation. Thus a pirn or bobbin of cellulose acetate yarn may be immersed in a mixed solution of aminoazobenzene and methylaminoanthraquinone in benzol, at any temperature up to the boiling point of the solution. The former dyestuffs (aminoazobenzene), yellow in color, has greater penetrative powers than the latter (methyl-



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THERE is more than one mill in the country that is using bobbins as bad as these. Good yarn can not be made on poor bobbins.

U S Card Room Bobbins are guaranteed to a definite degree of uniformity. The same careful attention is given to selection of stock, finish, and spindle, bolster, and gear fits that makes U S products the choice of the majority of mills.

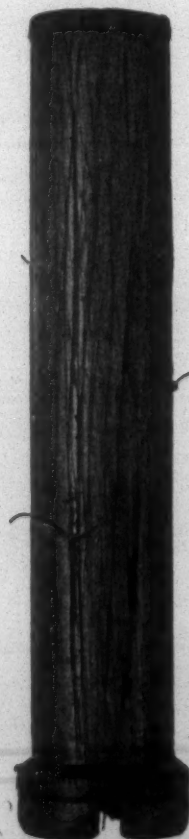
Why not look over your Card Room Bobbins today? Ask yourself if you are imposing a handicap on your carders, and replace some of those old bobbins with U S better bobbins.

Write, wire, or 'phone our nearest U S service man to help you adopt standard sizes if you do not already have them.

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laminoanthraquinone) which is of a bluish-mauve color. The result will be that the outer windings are of a brownish-green color while the inner windings change gradually, without any clear line of demarkation, into a yellow.

Multiple color effects similar to the above may also be obtained by giving the cop, bobbin and spool successive treatments in dyebaths of similar penetrative powers but for varying lengths of time. The time of immersion will vary for different dyestuffs and for different fibres, and will also depend on the depth of color desired, as well as upon the particular speckled effect which may be required. The longer the immersion the greater will be the penetration of the dyestuffs in the windings of the cop or spool.

Thus a long treatment with a yellow dye followed by a short treatment with a red dye may be employed to obtain a cop or spool the outer windings of which are orange and the inner windings of which are yellow, where the treatment with the red dye is of shorter duration than the treatment with the yellow dye.

Stripping

According to a modification of the process, bobbins, cops, pirns, tubes or other wound packages of dyed yarns, may be treated by immersion in organic liquids containing stripping agents, and removed before the stripping agent or agents have acted uniformly throughout the yarn package. By such immersion treatment cops or spools of dyed yarn may be stripped so that the more freely exposed windings may have more color removed than the less freely exposed windings. The process of stripping or dye removal described in a former specification may with advantage be employed for this treatment.

It will be obvious that in the case of yarn packages of the bottle-bobbin type of wind, in which, as is known, the yarn quickly traverses from the outer diameter of the windings, the yarn dyed in a wound form of this type by the process may be alternately dark and light in shade along its length. It will be seen quite clearly that speckled fabrics may be knitted from this yarn. When the yarn treated by this process is a yarn wound on an ordinary bobbin and with a parallel wind, it is clear that if this year be used as a weft in weaving a weft-faced satin, the fabric, on its satin face, will gradually change from a dark to a light shade, the frequency of this change depending on the dimensions of the windings of yarn on the bobbin used for dyeing.

When yarn from cops, of which the outer layers of yarn are dyed to a deeper shade than the inner layers, is employed in both warp and weft of a taffetas-weave type of fabric, the effect obtained is a series of criss-cross marks throughout the fabric. These combinations and effects are merely illustrative of those obtainable, since it is obvious that the process is susceptible of producing a very wide variety of effects.

Any yarns made of or containing organic or inorganic esters or ethers of cellulose may be treated by the process; any dyestuffs capable of dyeing the yarn, any form of yarn or any mechanical devices protecting the yarn in places where it is desired to retard or to prevent entirely the dyeing of the yarn, may be employed. Also it is not necessary that the cop, pirn, bobbin or spool should be entirely immersed.—Dyer and Calico Printer.

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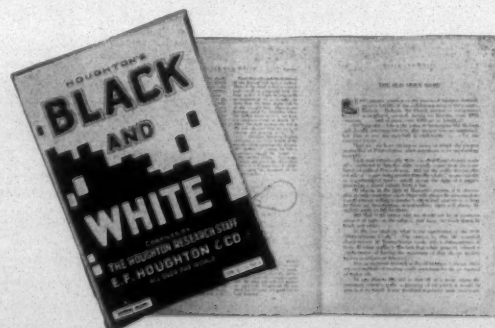
These editors know that the information such articles disclose should be brought to light, and that their publication would materially influence better practises in industry, but,—and here again comes BUT—inasmuch as magazines must rely largely upon their advertisers for revenue, much that is meritorious never reaches the public. The articles are invariably returned marked "It's true but we dare not publish it."

"The Old Army Game," recently published in "BLACK AND WHITE," is a typical example of the kind of editorial to which we refer. This startling exposure of the use of high-sounding, meaningless pseudo-scientific jargon in the marketing of motor oils is typical of the type of editorials appearing in Houghton's "BLACK AND WHITE."

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Brazil and Cotton

Brazil may be regarded as "the Piedmont section of South America." Aside from the coffee industry with which we so generally associate the land of the Amazon, Brazil has easily led the South American countries in the development of its own cotton industry, according to Mr. C. Grant Isaacs, district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

According to the most accessible source of information—the Centro Industrial de Fiacao Teleagem de Algasdas, Rio de Janeiro, of which about 50 per cent of the mills are members, the Brazilian cotton manufacturing industry, centering in the state of Sao Paulo has expanded considerably since 1924. In that year, the production aggregated 775,791,053 milreis, or about \$84,872,000. This advance further to \$118,870,000 in 1925, and \$141,668,000 in 1926, by taking into account the exchange value of the milrei. The industry now has 329 cotton mills with 2,528,911 spindles and 75,631 looms as reported by the aforementioned organization. The industry's cotton consumption reached about 440,000 bales in 1926. It employs about 125,000 operatives. From a standpoint of world position an authoritative British trade source has placed the Brazilian cotton industry in fifth place.

With the increased domestic production, imports from abroad are being limited more to fine goods. At the same time, the Brazilian industry affords an increasing market for foreign yarn and mill machinery. Strangely enough, and as was the case in many countries the Brazilian cotton industry last year suffered from a depression caused largely by a production in excess of demand. Despite its own industry, Brazil purchases substantial quantities of cotton goods abroad, importing cloth on an average in recent years to the extent of \$20,599,000. France, the United States, Germany and Great Britain practically control the trade with the latter country in the lead.

Cotton growing in Brazil is of further importance. Although it is scarcely comparable with the American crop, the production for the 1927 cotton year amounted to 449,000 bales. Brazil with its population of almost 40,000,000, imports merchandise from the United States to an extent of \$2.81 per capita. Each year Brazil becomes more important as a customer for American automobiles and motor vehicles. Last year took fourth place in the world and second in Latin America being exceeded only by Argentina.—Editorial in the Spartanburg Herald, Spartanburg, S. C.

New DuPont Blue

The dyestuffs department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are placing on the market an acid blue under the name of Pontacyl Fast Blue GR Concentrated, which is similar in properties to Pontacyl Fast Blue 5R Concentrated but considerably greener in shade.

On wool this new product shows excellent fastness to acid and water spotting, carbonizing, rubbing and ironing and good fastness to light, alkalies, perspiration and water. It is very soluble and exhausts well and can, therefore, be used for machine dyeing.

After-treatment with chrome affects the shade only slightly and the color can, therefore, be used in combination with chrome colors dyed by any of the three methods usually employed.

Pontacyl Fast Blue GR concentrated is suitable for both pure and tin-weighted silk, on which it shows good tinctorial power and good resistance to washing, water, alkalies, acids, rubbing and hot pressing.

It is also suitable for printing these two fibers but is not recommended for printing wool.

It does not discharge to a white with Sulfoxite C.

As it dyes very well from a neutral bath, it should be used for shading cotton-wool unions.

It is also suitable for gloria as the silk and wool are dyed to an equal depth.

Celanese, cotton and rayon, effect threads are left practically unstained.

European Mills Use American Methods

Boston, Mass.—Cotton manufacturers in Europe are adopting American manufacturing methods and are employing textile experts of this section of the country to put them into effect, says the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. A group of textile engineers, all with one exception, from New England, sailed on board the S. S. America for Cherbourg. It is believed that this is the first time in the history of the industry that American textile engineers have been called to Europe.

The engineers, headed by Thomas Hagan, of Boston, vice-president of the Textile Development Company of this city, will be abroad about one year. During that time they will work in mills in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sweden.

The Yankee textile experts have been engaged to make surveys of European mills and to put into effect the methods used in many American cotton plants to bring about greater efficiency and economies in manufacturing. Their trip is the result of visits paid by delegations from the European countries named, to cotton mills of New England and the South. The engineers making the trip are Thomas Hagan, Boston; James Bradbury and George Kay, both of New Bedford; William Dickinson, Lowell; Lloyd Ely, Schenectady, and Thomas Crowe, Warren, R. I.

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Direct Factory Representatives in the South
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.

Predicts Greater Cotton Demand

(Continued from Page 7)

gradual improvement of over 3½¢ per pound.

"During the spring of 1928, bills were introduced in Congress providing for strict regulation of the cotton exchanges of the country and having for their objective limitation of interest, the establishment of a control committee and delivery of cotton at Southern points. These bills failed of passage. Meanwhile, the New York Cotton Exchange amended its by-laws and rules to include all three of the provisions of the bills. The change in the by-laws will become effective at a date to be fixed by the board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange.

"The changes have been characterized as marking a new era in the history of the New York Cotton Exchange and have been generally commended as tending to afford a broader and safer market for hedging purposes and also removing the fear of manipulation which has heretofore resulted, at times, in abnormal parities between markets and between various months in New York. It is believed these changes will result in a decided increase in the business of the New York Cotton Exchange."

Criticises Direct Selling By Mills

Indiscriminate selling by manufacturers who are depending upon wholesalers for distribution of the bulk of their products is criticised in an analysis on "Selling Through Wholesalers," issued by Alvin E. Dodd, director general of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute.

"If a manufacturer sells, say, 85 per cent of his output through wholesalers," says the analysis, "and then sells the same product at approximately the same price to other stores being supplied by a whole-

saler he becomes his own worst competitor.

Upsets Values of Own Output.

"He is throwing 15 per cent of his output against the other 85 per cent and he is giving the 15 per cent a keen advantage in the fight. The ultimate effect of such a policy, carried on for any period of time, will be to disrupt his distribution completely. He begins by destroying public confidence in his distributors and ends by destroying the confidence of distributors in his own firm.

"In calculating the total costs of selling the ultimate effect of a distribution policy must be considered by the manufacturer. Although some individual transactions may appear to be profitable or economic the whole machinery of his distribution may be distributed, the progress of his organization in the field of national distribution definitely retarded.

"The practice of selling to retail buying syndicates composed of small retailers who are the logical customers of wholesalers is a powerful illustration of the disruptive effect of an unwise selling policy. From the point of view of the efficient manufacturer, of course, the question is solely whether or not it is economic for him to distribute through the buying syndicate.

Syndicate Selling Often Unsound.

"The only answer which seems possible is this: It is not economic for a producer who is distributing any considerable portion of his product through the wholesaler.

"Continuation in such a policy may mean the desertion of a particular manufacturer by a wholesale distributor. When that desertion occurs the manufacturer may be forced to sell direct in this territory if he sells at all; he must create a new selling organization, he must incur additional expenses, and the total cost of distribution will be increased for his particular product. A wholesaler himself has little or nothing to gain through such an oc-

currence—it is solely protective.

"There is still another aspect of selling to syndicates that manufacturers would do well to consider. It is known that some have discovered for themselves one unpleasant result of selling to the syndicate; that is, the cost of performing the whole-sale function, in whole or in part, is often shifted to the manufacturer. Incidentally, it should be noted that a mere shift in performance is not a real saving in distribution.

Mills Risks Independence.

"When we add to this the possibility of losing independence in policy and price control, the liabilities seem much greater than the supposed benefits."

Discussing the question of manufacturers selling direct to the retail trade, the institute's analysis asks: "Can we imagine what would happen if each of the hundreds of manufacturers who are represented by merchandise in the wholesalers' warehouses were to send their salesmen direct to the retail trade.

"We may say that at least three things would happen: First, the manufacturer's cost of selling would be tremendously increased, there would be a vast duplication of salesmen, the manufacturer would be faced with new and diverse problems of selling and credit.

Mills Oppose Increase.

Columbia, S. C. — It is reported that textile officials of Aiken, S. C., representing the various Aiken county cotton mills will supply the main opposition at a hearing which will be held before the South Carolina Railroad Commission on Friday, January 4, at Columbia on petition of the Augusta-Aiken Railway Corporation for authority to increase the existing rates on hydroelectric current. Objections to the increased rate proposal have already been filed with the commission by representatives of the Langley, Graniteville, Aiken and Seminole Mills and other industries.

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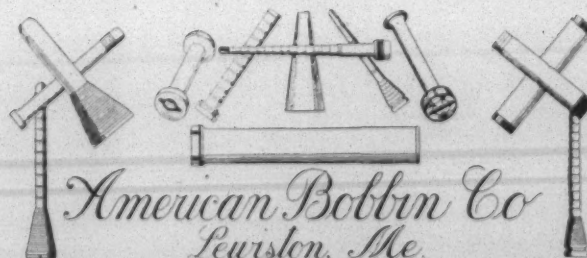
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We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Types

Cotton Situation

"As we near the advent of the New Year it becomes increasingly evident that the cotton trade of the United States and the world as well will have some interesting problems to consider in 1929. It is too early to pass judgment on the ramifications and ultimate effect of deliveries at Southern ports on New York contracts. If present plans are efficiently worked out in detail so that a satisfactory hedge can be provided, the effect on every branch of the industry should be fundamentally beneficial," says C. T. Revere, of Munds & Winslow.

"The cotton trade will follow with intense interest the conferences on reparations. A solution of this problem would be stimulating to all branches of industrial endeavor throughout the civilized world.

"The recent heaviness in the contract market has been puzzling to the layman. Several factors have combined to bring about this condition. In the first place, the contract market in New York naturally has reflected the small stock of cotton that has been here most of the season. It is possible that the prospect for the adoption of Southern deliveries has acted as a deterrent to the accumulation of cotton here. New York contracts, therefore, have been above the usual parity with other markets, both Liverpool and New Orleans.

Earlier in the season the October position here commanded a premium. Later on December also was at a premium over the later months. The Southern shipper, therefore, was faced with a loss on transfer of hedges, for the near month premiums deprived him of carrying charges. It is easily conceivable that this state of affairs caused an inclination to dispose of holdings as rapidly as possible, thus furnishing explanation for an into-sight movement out of proportion to the size of the crop.

"Inasmuch as a large proportion of the cotton bought in the interior is based on New York contracts, all these factors have brought about what has been termed a "cheap basis"—that is actual cotton in the South was bought and sold considerably below the normal parity with New York contracts.

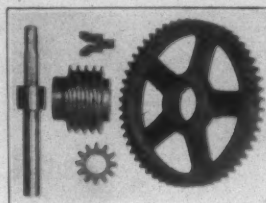
"Another point: The staple basis of the New York contract is $\frac{3}{8}$ cotton, government class. The Liverpool contract is based on "good staple" with premium allowances for better staple. While it is difficult to estimate the influence of this factor on the inter-market differences there is no doubt that Liverpool, an importing market, has been more responsive to the low basis prevailing in the interior than New York.

"It is also probable that the unusually large proportion of untenderable short staple cotton—cotton deficient in staple—has had a depressing effect on the basis. This staple deficiency, in our opinion, was due largely to the numerous replantings last season from unselected seed, as well as unfavorable climatic conditions.

"With respect to the basis on American long staple cotton, we think this can be in large measure traced to the unexpectedly large production of Egyptian Uppers this season. This supply coming in conjunction with increased production of American staple naturally exercised its weight on the basis for this class of cotton. In normal times Egyptian Uppers command a premium of 6 to 7 cents and even more above American uplands. In the Liverpool market Egyptian Uppers recently have been selling at approximately 300 American points over American uplands. This is the competition that American staples have had to meet.

"We also call attention to another feature. Recently
(Continued on Page 37)

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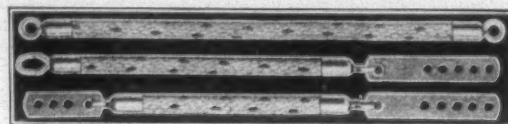
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The last week of the year was a quiet one in the cotton goods markets. Prices on gray goods were somewhat easier, print cloths and narrow sheetings being slightly lower. Only a small amount of business was done in finished goods, although buyers showed interest in further small supplies for delivery within the next several weeks.

There was a somewhat better demand for broadcloths, gabardines and some other closely woven lines for printing and converting purposes. Sheets and pillow cases have sold well for January sales. Large business in bedspreads has held up well. The tire fabric mills continued to receive additional orders, some of which will run through the first half of the year.

In print cloths there were efforts to buy the staple constructions at one-eighth of a cent under the market. Buyers would have paid 7½ cents for the 64x60s, but found mills holding for five-eighths. There had been unconfirmed rumors of some goods at nine-sixteenths. January contract was reported sold at the first hand market, while some told of having turned down five-eighths for later than January. They asked three-quarters. Some quick deliveries of 68x72s sold in first hands at 8¼ cents; for some spots of 72x76, 9¼ cents was paid in first hands; for 80-squares, 10¼ cents continued to be the quotation in first hands for spot and nearby contract.

In sheetings there was little activity during the week, although some inconsequential sales of quick 31-inch 5-yard were made at their current value, 6½ cents, and 40-inch 42½-yard were gotten out at 7½ cents. Other sheetings constructions were quiet with prices holding firm and unchanged and with very little buying interest for the moment shown.

The Fall River print cloth market has continued inactive during the past week. Sales for this period will not exceed 15,000 pieces covering all styles of goods.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-inch, 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-inch, 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-inch, 68x72s	8½
Gray goods, 39-inch, 80x80s	10½
Dress gingham	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	21½a23
Denims	17½
Staple gingham, 27-inch	11½

Constructive Selling Agents for Southern Cotton Mills

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued quiet during the week. While many consumers have been feeling out the market to see whether they could get lower prices, spinners held quotations firm. The steady cotton markets favored the mills. It is apparent that the majority of spinners are not willing to book large orders under present conditions. Most of them are credited with having several weeks' business on their books and with having no large stocks. They have at least six weeks' grace in which to strengthen their position.

At the same time, yarn consumers are in a similar position as far as new business is concerned. Few of them are showing interest in orders in excess of their nearby requirements. They are willing to mark time for the present. As a result, day to day business has generally been small. Some business has continued to come in, but it was spotty. A somewhat better demand for the coarser numbers of insulating yarns was reported. More interest was shown in both knitting and weaving numbers, but orders were small.

Consumers, with their inventories under way during the week, were naturally anxious to hold their stocks down to the minimum. It is believed here that, after the first of the year, the market will be more active and prices may likely advance. The present list of quotations is regarded as nominal in many cases, as not enough business has been passing to establish more definite values.

Southern Single Warps.		Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler.	
8s	32½	8s	43
10s	33	20s	45
12s	33½	30s	47
14s	34	38s	47
16s	34½	40s	52
20s	36½	50s	56
24s	38	60s	60
30s	40½	70s	72
36s	40½	80s	83
40s	49		
Southern Single Skeins.		Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.	
10s	32½	8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
12s	32½	8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	32
14s	33½	10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	33
16s	34½	Same warps	33½
22s	36½		
24s	37½		
26s	38½		
30s	39½		
40s	46		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		Southern Two-Ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns.	
4s-8s	33	8s-12s	44
10s	33½	20s	46
12s	34	30s	50
14s	34½	36s	53
16s	35	38s	56
20s	37	40s	55
24s	38½	50s	58
26s	39	60s	63
30s	41	70s	75
40s	48	80s	85
50s	55		
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.		Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.	
8s	31½	10s	41
10s	32	12s	41½
12s	32½	14s	42
14s	33	16s	42½
16s	33	22s	44
18s	34	24s	46
20s	34½	26s	46½
22s	35½	28s	47
24s	36½	38s	51
26s	37½	40s	52
28s	38½	50s	57
30s	39½	60s	62
40s	47	70s	72
Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.		Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
20s	60	8s	33
26s	62	14s	34½
50s	75	24s	39½
60s	83		
80s	1.07		
90s	1.45		

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- 4—Saco-Lowell Speeders, 7x3 1/2, 1914, 152 spindles each, \$2.25 per spindle.
- 16—Saco-Lowell Speeders, 8x3 1/2, 160 spindles each, 1919 model, used one year.
- 5—Saco-Lowell Intermediates, 10x5, 96 spindles.
- 2—Saco-Lowell Slubbers, 72 spindles each, 11x5 1/2.
- 1—Saco-Lowell, 80 spindles, 11x5 1/2, \$450.00.
- 12—Boyce Weaver Knotters, both A and B type, \$25.00 each, used only short time.
- 4—7x3 1/2 Woonsocket Speeders, chain drive, serial above 12,000, 136 spindles each, \$4.50 per spindle.
- 6—7x3 1/2 Woonsocket Speeders, chain drive, serial above 13,300, 1922 model, \$4.50.
- 4—12x6 Saco-Lowell Slubbers, 68 spindles each, 1922 model, spiral drive.

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Albert Hendley

We are anxious to locate the above party. He is 5 1/2 feet, weighs 135 lbs., has scar on back of head and a finger next to his thumb is split one-half inch. Brown hair. We shall be grateful to any superintendent or overseer who will furnish us information that will help us to find him, as his family is in need and his wife ill. Address Mrs. C. E. Porprew, Supt. Child Welfare Board, Opelika, Ala.

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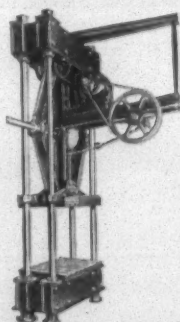
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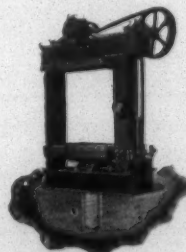
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Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 33)

manufacturing interests have been encouraged by the brighter textile outlook to make large contracts for delivery of cotton on call. Year-end inventory considerations have caused postponement of fixation. These transactions have caused some increase in hedge pressure, and combined with reduced mill buying and small speculative interest have resulted in moderate easiness in tone. With annual statements out of the way and demand for goods developing along lines recently indicated, we expect fixation to become much more active after the turn of the year with the likelihood of pronounced tightening in the supply of contracts.

"Taken in relation to contracts, we consider that all grades of tenderable cotton, both short staple and long staple, are selling well below their intrinsic basis value and that they now afford bargains for basis contracts which no manufacturer can afford to ignore. The peculiar conditions that have brought about this state of affairs may not develop again for years.

Carolina Cooperative Council

Spray, N. C.—The Carolina Cooperative Council held its ninth annual Christmas banquet at the Central Y. M. C. A. in this city, with about 300 members attending. Luther H. Hodges, secretary of the Council, served as toastmaster and under his direction the program moved along in rapid order. A varied program was rendered and a delicious menu was served.

Several instrumental numbers were rendered at intervals during the program. The orchestra was composed of Council members. The numbers by the orchestra started the program and they were followed by the singing of "America." Rev. D. S. Dempsey, pastor of the Spray Baptist church and president of the Leaksville-Spray-Draper Ministerial Association, made the invocation. There were several vocal selections by the Council male quartet, and a number of jokes and stunts were pulled on various members. Two humorous skits were "Oh, My Operation" and "Television Broadcast from Station WBULL. The O'Connor Sisters, of Greensboro, put on three amusing acts.

The annual banquet for 1928 marked the ninth year that the members of the Council had gathered around the festive board, the event being held just before the Christmas holidays each year. This annual gathering serves to foster a spirit of good will among the members of the organization, which is composed of managers, superintendents, foremen and clerical men of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, of Leaksville, Spray and Draper. R. D. Shumate is president; J. O. Thomas, vice-president; Luther H. Hodges is secretary and Homer Wright, assistant secretary.

Glanzstoff Capital Increase Approved By Stockholders

The stockholders of the American Glanzstoff at a meeting in the offices of the company, 180 Madison avenue, New York, unanimously approved the recommendation of the board of directors to increase the capital of the corporation by an issue of 150,000 common "B" shares. The "B" shares are identical with the "A" shares except for the voting of directors and the preemptive rights.

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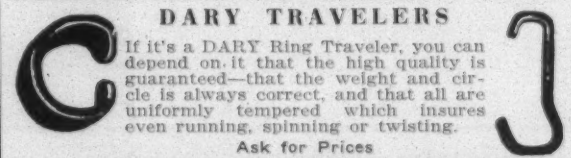
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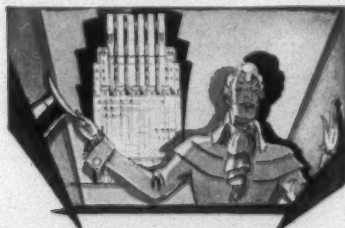
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WANT position as overseer weaving, in plain mill; many years experience, and best of references. No. 5546.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 15 years on both wet and dry finishing, white and colored goods, such as gingham, shirting, handkerchiefs, rayon filled goods, print cloth. Age 40. Married. Best of references. No. 5547.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in spinning in a large mill. Age 33, married, sober, and good references. No. 5548.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning. 15 years experience in yarn and cloth manufacture. I. C. S. diploma. Best references. No. 5549.

WANT position as overseer weaving in small plain mill, or as second hand in weaving in larger mill. Age 39, best references. Now taking I. C. S. course. No. 5550.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy. Age 45. Two boys in family to work, one a weaver the other a loom-fixer. 10 years with one mill company. Best of references. No. 5551.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning in large mill or both carding and spinning in smaller mill. Or position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of references. No. 5552.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer spinning or weaving. Experienced on white and colored goods, yarns, hosiery and mop weaving. No. 5553.

WANT position as music instructor. 20 years experience: bands, orchestras, bugle corps. Harmonica bands, adult and juvenile. Wife also musician. Let us start a musical organization in your mill town. No. 5554.

WANT position as office man or shipping clerk. Age 21. Two years in college. Graduate Southern Business University. Know bookkeeping, also shipping. No. 5555.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic—or both. Experienced in some of the largest plants in the South. Best of references. No. 5556.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5557.

WANT position as overseer winding or winding and twisting. Can give satisfaction. References. No. 5558.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would like place in N. C., but will go anywhere. Now employed but wish to change. Best of references. No. 5559.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding or spinning or both. Capable, efficient and experienced. No. 5560.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as second hand in large mill. Can give satisfaction. (From this man's letter we judge him to be well educated.) No. 5561.

WANT day position as overseer weaving. Now employed at night. Can give best of references and satisfaction. No. 5562.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Any kind of weaves, white, colored or fancies, up to 24 harness. Good references. No. 5563.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Overseer carding, spinning, spooling and warping for six years. Experienced in hosiery and weave yarns. All around mill man and expert overhauler. No. 5564.

WANT position as overseer, weaving, plain or fancy. Would accept position as second hand in a large room in Southern mill. Best of references. No. 5565.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spinning, twisting, warping and winding. Good references. No. 5566.

WANT position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Experienced and practical. Will go anywhere. No. 5567.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, don't have to move, but need and want bigger job. Best references. No. 5568.

WANT position as overseer and designer, plain or dobby work. Was two years at Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C., and two years with Union Mills, Union, S. C. References—those for whom I've work. No. 5569.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant superintendent. Age 28, Graduate N. C. State College. Several years experience—two years superintendent of two mills on dobby work and fine yarns. Best of references. No. 5570.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 10 years experience on sail duck; I. C. S. course on cotton manufacturing, yarn and cloth calculations—dobbles, leno weaves, etc. Will make good. No. 5571.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. 15 years experience. Best references. No. 5572.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and can give satisfaction. No. 5573.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner, in mill to ten to fifteen thousand spindles. Age 32. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5574.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 37; 13 years a overseer with one company. Married. All I ask is a opportunity to demonstrate my ability. A-1 references. No. 5575.

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Trucks for Pin Boards—

Washburn

Tube Dyeing Machinery—

B. Thies, Inc.

Tubes (Paper)—

Sonoco Products Co.

Turbines (Steam)—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Tubing (Seamless Steel)—

Timken Roller Bearing Co.

Twister Rings—

Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Twisting Machinery—

Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works

Varnishes—

The Glidden Co.

Vacuum System

Abington Textile Machinery Works

Ventilating Apparatus—

American Moistening Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

Ventilating Fans—

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.

Warp Drawing Machines—

Barber-Colman Co.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

Warpers—

Barber-Colman Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Warp Conditioners—

E. F. Houghton & Co.

Warp Dressing—

Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone

Warp Sizing—

Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymgeour Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Warp Stop Motion—

Draper Corporation.
R. L. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

Warp Tying Machinery—

Barber-Colman Co.
Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Sipp Machine Co.

Washers (Fibre)—

Rogers Fibre Co.

Waste Handling Machinery—

Abington Textile Machinery Works.

Waste Reclaiming Machinery—

Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Waste Presses—

Economy Baler Co.

Water Controlling Apparatus—

Rodney Hunt Machine Co.

Water Wheels—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Weighting Compounds—

Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane
General Dyestuff Corp.
Hart Products Corp.
Marston, Jno. P. Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)—

Lincoln Electric Co.

Whizzers—

Toihurst Machine Works

Winders—

Abbott Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Foster Machine Co.
Universal Winding Co.

Winders (Skein)—

Foster Machine Co.
Sipp Machine Co.

Windows—

Carrier Engineering Corp.

Yarn Conditioning Machines—

The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.

Yardage Clocks—

T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Yarn Tension Device—

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Yarn Presses—

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.

Yarns (Cotton)—

American Yarn and Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.

Yarns (Mercerized)—

American Yarn and Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.

Yarn Testing Machines—

Scott, Henry L. & Co.



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*Excellent Dye Assistant and Wetting-out Agent
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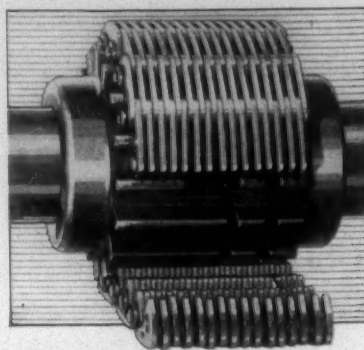
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SIMPLICITY is the keynote in the design of this new Morse Flexible Coupling. It consists merely of a Morse Silent Chain encircling two sprockets as shown. The guide groove in one sprocket holds chain in place while the other sprocket is free to float under the chain. The chain fits loosely enough on the sprocket to take care of ordinary misalignment. Simple design combined with the high efficiency and long life for which Morse Chains are noted, provides a coupling ideal for most requirements.

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Original Morse Rocker Joint Chain, the most widely used
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MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



FIG. 27

LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Trucks

Have stood the exactions of all departments of the Textile Industry.

One of our latest types to become standardized is the Dye House Truck. All metal galvanized. A solution to the dye house problem.

A light, easy running, smooth carrier, but built for heavy duty work. Lane casters equipped with string guards prevent clogging.

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Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Rayon—Celanese—Spun Silk in actual use today have a combined capacity of 200 miles of warp an hour. In 15 hours the total production of these machines would stretch from coast to coast.

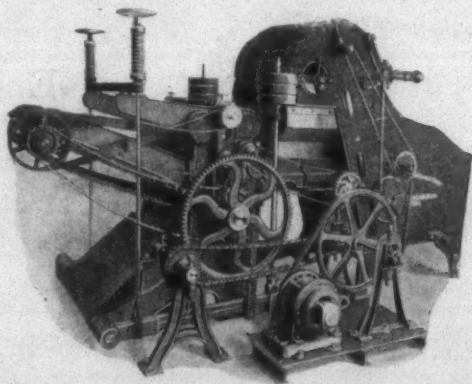
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Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



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Stocks in TRADE MARK The Standard
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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 3, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

CAROLEEN, N. C.

Our mill stopped for Christmas, Saturday at noon, and started Wednesday. I think Santa Claus came to see most everyone. Mr. Lockman, our fine superintendent, treated every employee to a nice bag of apples, oranges, nuts and candy. Each Sunday school treated all the members to a bag of fruits, candies and nuts, Sunday morning. The Christmas tree at the Baptist church was the finest they ever had; it was beautifully decorated, and the program was fine.

The overseers and office force presented Mr. Lockman with a radio table and some other nice presents, at their regular weekly meeting, Thursday morning. All the overseers, second hands and section men were given presents. Caroleen had the giving spirit and the sick were not forgotten by any means.

Mrs. Robert Bland is spending the week with her parents at Nebo.

Miss Mary Pratt is spending the school holidays at her home at Mt. Holly.

Mr. J. R. Patrick and family, spent Christmas Day at Greer, S. C.

Mrs. H. R. Holland and children, are spending the holidays in Greenville, S. C.

Miss Alva Lockman has returned from Lockhart, where she has been visiting relatives.

Mr. David Carter, spent Christmas with his parents at Clinton, S. C.

Miss Frenchia is home from the Asheville Normal for the Christmas holidays.

Aunt Becky, we enjoyed your visit to Caroleen. Come again.

RED.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Messrs. Hardie and Brunner entertained the overseers at an oyster supper last Friday night. Six pairs

of socks and a ten-dollar gold piece were presented to each overseer and Rev. M. J. Stancell. People talking about things "coming in handy"—those socks certainly did. Old Santa would have had to pass on by for the old sock would not hold anything.

Mr. Willie Smalley, second hand in day weaving has become second hand at night, for awhile.

Lots of flu, but everyone seems to be improving now. Mr. Styles Crump has been very sick with pneumonia.

Mr. Jack Welborn received a nice sweater, given him by his hands, at Christmas. Mr. Welborn is overseer of weaving and we are sure the sweater comes in good these cold mornings.

We are glad to report Mr. T. L. O'Kelley is improving some; he received several nice waiters, Christmas Day, laden with lots of good things to eat; it is nice for friends to think of us when we are shut in.

Christmas passed off very quietly here,—nice order and every one had a good time.

May the New Year bring you happiness and may you prosper in your good work is my wish to you "Aunt Becky."

SUNSHINE.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

DARLINGTON, S. C.

"Aunt Becky:"

There has been a lot of flu in our community for the past several weeks, but we hope it is about over now.

Our mill stopped 2 days for Christmas. The company gave each family a nice cake, thanks to Mr. Twitty and Mr. Gilbert, our treasurer and superintendent. Christmas passed off very quietly and everybody seemed to be glad to get back to work.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pettit and little

son, also Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hamilton, spent the holidays in Greenville and Spartanburg with friends and relatives.

Mr. Clarence Odom of the U. S. Army is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Odom.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Swann of Hartsville, spent the holidays in Darlington.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Shearin and son spent the holidays with relatives at Whittaker, N. C.

Wishing everybody a Happy New Year.

F. S. K.

SPINDALE, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here's Spindale! We aren't dead, we're just lazy.

Christmas was very good here,—only one thing wrong with it—it was over too soon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Berry spent the holidays with Mrs. Berry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bridges, of Spartanburg, S. C.

A wedding of much interest to the people of Spindale was that of Miss Edna Clarke to Mr. Ernest Hines. Miss Clarke is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Clarke; Mr. Hines is of the Polk county section. They have many friends who wish them success and happiness in their new venture.

Mr. Ernest Moore, designer for the Spencer Corporation, spent the holidays at his home in Lancaster, S. C.

Mr. E. B. Brannon, who has been employed for a number of years with the Spindale Mills, has accepted a position in Fayetteville. He leaves next week to assume his new duties. We regret to give up Mr. and Mrs. Brannon.

Work on the new Spencer weave room is progressing very nicely. The cloth room has already been moved and new machinery is being installed in the old one.

SMILES.

Becky Ann's Own Page

A CONTEST IN EPITAPHS

During January and February, we are having a contest in epitaphs, and will give \$3.00 for the best one, and \$2.00 for second best one, sent to the Home Section. So get busy and look up, or make up some good ones.

When this contest is over we will think of something else. If our readers have ideas they would like to submit for a contest, or game in which all can take a part, we will be glad to consider them.

We are glad to have a few epitaphs to start on, and hope to have lots more before our next issue.

Here lies the body of Samuel Tracem.

Who hated trains and would auto-race 'em;
One day he swore he'd beat the Southern,—
And nevermore will he race another!

PEARL TODD,

Paw Creek, N. C.

Beneath a mound and sleeping sound
Is cross-eyed Jerry Lane;
Who tried to cross the railroad track
In front of a passenger train.

IKEY,

Clinchfield Sta., Marion, N. C.

He filled her up then took a drink,
Telephone pole—Blinkety—blink!
GEE McGEE,
Anderson, S. C.

Here lies the remains of Billy Thaw
Who tried to sass his mother-in-law.

IKEY.

Here lies the body of Henry Fay,
Who died maintaining his right-of-way;
He was right,—dead right, as he sped along,
But he's just as dead as if he'd been dead wrong.

THELMA LANE,

1743 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

Hark! Take a warning from the dead
Oh, listen while you may!
Let my experience terror spread
Before your thoughtless way.
Where 'ere you go, where 'ere you be
Don't heedless stop at night;
And if perchance you must drive out,
Don't park without a light.

E.

Here lies the remains of Peter Nissen
Who forgot to "stop, look and listen"

The sign was there before his eyes
But he paid no heed and here he lies.
E.

Here lies the body of Postman Ham
Who died while working for Uncle Sam;

He carried the mail through rain and slush,

And even survived the Christmas rush.

But his breath stopped short

And his heart stood still,

When he thought of the First (Jan. 1st)

And that Santa Claus bill!

B. RHETT JONES,

City Carrier No. 3, Greenville, S. C.

AN EPITAPH BY AN ENEMY

Noticing that you will pay \$3.00 for the best, and \$2.00 for the second best epitaph submitted during January and February, I submit the following.

It was written many years ago by a South Carolina judge, and read by him from the court house steps, upon being informed that A. S. Wallace, a politician whom he greatly disliked was dead:

"Beneath these stones A. S. Wallace's bones

In solitude are laid:

'Tis here he paid Dame Nature's debt,

The first he ever paid.

To heaven Wallace has not gone,

Too mean to pay the toll;

Neither has he gone to hell.

For Wallace had no soul."

The only trouble was that the judge had been misinformed and A. S. Wallace was not dead at the time the epitaph was written and read to the public.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A LITTLE FUN

"My wife is my boss, I shall not deny. She maketh me lie down behind the bed when swell company comes. She restorh my pocketbook after she has spent it's contents on hobble skirts and theater tickets, and leadeth me up the main aisle at church for her new hat's sake.

"Yes, tho I walketh more than half of the night through darkness with a crying baby, I shall not rest, for she is behind me; her broom and hat pin, they do everything but comfort me; she prepareth a cold snack for my supper, and maketh a bee ine for the Aid Society supper.

"She anointeth my head with the

rolling pin occasionally; my arms runeth over with bundles before she is half done her shopping; surely her dress maker and-millinery bills shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house with my wife forever."

LEARNING MORE.

(The rolling pin is again needed! —Aunt Becky.)

IN APPRECIATION OF MANSFIELD MILLS COMPANY AT LUMBERTON

'Tis a wonderful story I have to tell
East Lumberton Mills treat their help so well

At Christmas big baskets were sent to each home

And everybody knew old Santa had come.

The New Year is here; let's try to improve;

Here's a good place to stay; we don't want to move;

Let's watch out for waste, for can't you see?—

If the Company prospers, so will we.

Pick up bobbins; your work keep clean;

Your efforts to save will surely be seen.

The superintendent, and overseers too,

Will have kind words and a smile for you.

And dear overseers,—dout quarrel at a spinner,—

Encourage him and make him a winner.

A word of praise, to weaver, spinner, carder,

Will make him work a little bit harder.

Let's each and all do our very best
And at night we'll feel that we've earned our rest.

When Sunday comes to church let us go.

For a full church helps the preacher so.

Now, every Sabbath should be passed

As if we knew it were the last

For what would dying people give,
For one more Sabbath day to live?

MRS. B. S. WALLACE,

East Lumberton, N. C.

CALL "XMAS" IRREVERENT

Prominent clergymen of various denominations, replying to questions concerning "Xmas" as an abbreviation of Christmas, call it ir-

reverent. They also contend that it lessens the sacred significance of the time which Christmas commemorates. In addition practically all agree that use of the abbreviation is exceeding bad taste.

One clergyman who does not object to it offers explanation of the X in "Xmas" was an abbreviation of the Greek word for Christ. Consequently, he had no objection to its use, since it was an abbreviation adopted both for variety and shortness. There is, however, another interpretation. At last there is generally accepted belief that the X in "Xmas" is meant to represent the cross in the crucifix of Christ. Whether this is an error, as it may be, it could serve no worthy purpose since it would not thus further embellish the meaning of Christmas itself.

Christmas is a good word, expressive, full, meaningful, even eloquent. Its appeal both to the eye and to the ear is instantaneous and in sympathy with the spirit of the season. Substitution is unnecessary, and, in addition, is offensive because it represents no advantage in any direction. "Xmas" has been a pet abomination of persons of good taste for some years, and various efforts have been made to discourage its use. An appeal was made to the press to make its elimination unanimous this year. This, of course has not been done. "Xmas" no doubt will continue to be popular with various persons who prefer it for one reason and another and whose sensibilities it does not offend as a corruption that has no rightful place in the language. — Dawson News.

(Several years ago, while I was with MILL NEWS, as Department editor, dear old Mr. Escott, was bitterly opposed to "Xmas" and would not have it so used in his paper. "Why leave Christ out of Christmas?" he argued. "Is it not a time when He should have first place and first thought?"

Always, since then, we have objected to "Xmas," and believe everyone who will just stop a moment and think,—will prefer to keep "Christ" in Christmas.—Aunt Becky.)

TEN KILLED, SCORE INJURED IN HOLIDAY ACCIDENTS IN STATE

Charlotte, N. C.—Ten persons were killed and more than a score injured in North Carolina during the Christmas holiday season, which began Monday and ended Wednesday night, according to a survey made.

The casualty list included a number of traffic victims, several fatally wounded in brawls and others killed or wounded by unidentified persons being sought.

Those killed in traffic accidents

included: W. L. Pickett, Durham; Natham P. Canford, Mooresville; William Morton, Beaufort and Henry Williams, negro, Raleigh. Those more seriously injured are: Quinton Hall, 9, Hickory; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dorest, Siler City and a woman and three children of Thomasville or Lexington whose names were not learned.

Jasper Truell was shot to death and Marvin Widenhouse seriously wounded near Concord in an affray.

Joseph McCotter, of Pamlico county, was fatally wounded by unknown assailants at New Bern.

Simpson Williamson, Sampson county, found dead in wagon with throat cut, near Clinton. Mrs. Emma Hall and Harvey Long, of near Clinton, held pending investigation.

Alfred Harris, Albemarle, seriously wounded while hunting.

G. Thomas Gardner, banker at Grifton, found dead in bank with bullet wound in head. Believed to have taken his own life but business affairs in excellent condition. A note was found but it did not give the reason.

Vernon E. Wilson, of near Hickory, suffered painful lacerations after difficulty with brother, Fred Wilson.

Baxter Parnell, Cabarrus county youth, mutilated by unknown parties, in dangerous condition at Concord hospital.

J. R. McAfee, 33, died suddenly at Winston-Salem lodging house, as result of over-exertion.

Two negro convicts were killed and ten others injured when a hoisting cage of a mine at Sanford gave away.

WOMAN, 82, HAS POSED AS MAN FOR SIXTY YEARS

"Charles Warner," 82, who had worked for sixty years in Saratoga Springs, New York, as a painter and paper hanger, is a woman, according to officials at the Utica State hospital, to which she was taken Saturday. The woman told officials that no one knows or ever will know her real name, but that she would like to be called Jane.

She said she assumed the male role because she wanted work to support her widowed mother and sixty years ago a woman's wage was insufficient to support two persons. She wanted a man's work, with a man's pay, so she donned men's clothing and got the job. Her employers said she displayed a man's efficiency and vigor.—The Shuttle.

GREENVILLE S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Christmas has come and gone; the rush is over and everyone, I am sure, has been made happier by the event.

The day after Christmas was the happiest day of the year in my work. Everywhere I stopped to deliver my burden of mail, I was met by bright-eyed, eager children, bubbling over with joy, proudly showing me the things that Santa Claus had brought.

Everywhere it was the same, childish laughter, sparkling eyes, and happy faces,—from the little black-skinned, poorly clad negro baby, with his tin horn, to the lovely little silk frocked, flower of the wealthy,—all was happiness. Those happy children little realized the love back of it all,—the work and thought and planning. We, too, I fear, are sometimes much like those children. While we enjoy the gifts placed within our hands we seldom think of the Great Giver of all good, who has planned and bestowed the gifts.

I hope you had a very Merry Christmas and wish for you and yours a Joyous New Year. I notice you are running an "Epitaph" column in the Home Section, so I am submitting one of my own, for your consideration.

B. RHETT JONES,

City Carrier No. 3, Greenville, S. C.

BANNING, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I hope old Santa filled your stockings and your heart. We have a few cases of flu.

Aunt Becky, we are just a little bit mad with you. You were almost to our town awhile back, but you passed us up. Am sure you'd have been treated real nice if you had come. Guess we will have to forgive you this one time,—but you must promise to do better next time.

"Aunt Zeb" is anxious to meet you; am sure she'd make an impression on you for she's rather stout, and likes to talk. So come to see us next time you are so close by.

We enjoyed the letter from Tupelo, Miss.

UNCLE ZEB.

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

WAXHAW, N. C.
Rodman-Heath Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Christmas is over and everybody seems glad to get back to work again. We had a Christmas tree at our little Chapel here on the village, carrying a present for every man, woman and child of all ages; it was beautiful to see the tree all decorated with cotton to resemble snow and all the presents hanging on it. We also had Christmas exercises. The play was "Christ in the Manger." The play was gotten up by the good ladies here on the village, with the

help of Miss Pearl Rodman, treasurer of the mill.

There never was a more orderly crowd, and every one present seemed to enjoy themselves to the limit. We were sorry Mr. Harvey, our superintendent, could not be present,—but he was visiting his children down in Georgia.

There has been a good deal of flu around since our last letter, but we are glad to say it is of a very mild form.

Mr. Will Broom, who was sick last week is able to be at work again.

Mr. Chas. Ivey and Mrs. John Crenshaw are sick with the flu; we wish for them a speedy recovery.

Mr. Theo Mullis and Miss Annie Mae Stanton were married on December 22nd; we wish for them a long and happy life.

Mr. John Stanton and family, were Monroe visitors last week.

Miss Mattie Long of Monroe, was in Waxhaw, last week.

Mr. Monroe Corter was in Concord, last Tuesday.

Frank Keenley was a lucky boy Tuesday, winning two large turkeys at a shooting match.

MOLLIE.

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

Cliffside Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

The towel department and bleachery only stopped off two days for Christmas, starting up again Wednesday morning.

The children were glad to start back to school Monday after a two-weeks vacation.

Donald and Gladys Tate are able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Betts, of Concord, N. C., spent the holidays with the laters sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnson.

Mr. Haynes Welchel and Miss Beatrice Jolly were united in marriage, December 9th, keeping it a secret until December 25th. Their many friends wish them a long and happy married life.

Miss Myrtle Causby, who is spending the holidays at home, entertained the following with an oyster supper: Messrs. Shirly White, Quay Byars, Dewitt Causby, Misses Ilean Scruggs, Eloise Davis and Irene Martin; all reported a jolly time.

Wishing you and the Home Section, a very Prosperous New Year.

DICKY.

ERLANGER, N. C.

By Mrs. R. H. Clayton

Funeral services for little Jack Hannah, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hannah, who was fatally injured in an automobile accident while returning from church with his

mother Sunday night, were conducted from the home Tuesday afternoon by Rev. W. Ross Yokley.

Social Events

Mr. R. J. McGinn gave an oyster supper at his home Saturday night complimentary to his second hands on the night shift in the spinning department. Those present were: C. L. Goins, J. M. Branton, L. A. Hardister and S. B. Brown. Special guests were W. H. Brown and O. C. Wesson.

The Philathea Class of the Tabernacle Baptist church gave a party Friday night at the attractive home of Mrs. J. S. Bishop. The room was beautifully decorated with mistletoe and holly which signified the air of Christmas. A good radio program was enjoyed from seven-thirty until nine o'clock, after which refreshments were served.

Representing the class, Mrs. Kelly Hughes presented Mrs. Yokley with a lovely Christmas gift, which was very graciously accepted by Mrs. Yokley. Those enjoying the party were: Mrs. W. Ross Yokley, Mrs. J. S. Bishop, Mrs. L. R. Bishop, Misses Bill Hughes, Louise Tritt, Maggie Stutz, Pearl Leonard, Ruth Whisenane, Pearl Whisenant, Zoe Richey, Lois Bishop, Martha Carlton, Mrs. Kate Dill, Mrs. L. O. Mauney and Mrs. Sudie Bishop.

Marriages

Miss Grace Elizabeth Hames and Mr. Robert Alexander Williams, Jr., of Charlotte, were united in marriage at the Baptist parsonage at 10:30 o'clock Christmas morning by Rev. W. Ross Yokley, the pastor of the bride. During the ceremony, "Hearts and Flowers" was played on the piano by Mrs. Yokley. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Hames, of Broad Street, a former student nurse at State Orthopedic Hospital. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams, of Lancaster, S. C. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left in the afternoon for Charlotte, where they will make their home.

Miss Bertha Jane Taylor and Mr. Lee Oates Mauney were united in marriage December 22, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. Ross Yokley, 287 Winston Road, with Rev. Mr. Yokley, pastor of both bride and groom, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Mauney will make their home here with Mr. Mauney's mother on Broad Street. A host of friends wish for them much happiness.

Miss Deborah White, of Clinton, S. C., and Mr. Teague Hellams were united in marriage on December 15. After January first Mr. and Mrs. Hellams will make their home in Erlanger.

Social and Personal

Miss Pauline Kepley gave a birthday party Christmas night complimenting her sister, Miss Bertha

Kepley, on her nineteenth birthday. The room was decorated with a color scheme of pink and white with shaded lamp casting a soft glow over the merry party. Dancing and games were enjoyed by about twenty-five guests.

Mrs. W. N. Wells, of St. Charles, S. C., is spending the holidays with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Ingle.

Mr. Silas Minter, of Henry county, Va., is visiting his son, Mr. J. H. Minter.

Mr. W. R. Presson spent the Christmas holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Presson, of Charlotte.

Miss Beatrice Hellams, teacher in the Poplar Springs school, Ware Shoals, S. C., is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. G. Y. Hellams.

Miss Grace Mauney, of Birmingham, Ala., is spending the holidays here with her mother and in Greensboro. Miss Mauney expects to return to Birmingham about January 15.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Mill News

Mrs. L. F. Adams had as her guests during the holidays, the following young folks: Misses Edna and Grace Bryson, Misses Willie Mae and Lois Loveless and Mr. Woodrow Loveless of Inman, S. C., and Miss Evelyn Adams of Fort Mill.

Mr. Otis Blackwell, of Salisbury, N. C., is spending the holidays here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Adams, entertained their guests with a Gypsy party Christmas night; there was much fun and merriment over the costumes. The judges were then asked to pick the two most typical gypsies; after much deliberation the prizes were awarded to Miss Marie Baker and Mr. George Ogburn. The party was enjoyed by all who were present.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Carr motored to Gaffney, Wednesday, to visit their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ross.

Miss Hattie Rollins and Mr. Whiteford Phillips were married during the Christmas holidays; they will make their home here, where they have been at work for a number of year.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sawyer, December 24th, 1928, a daughter.

Mr. T. E. Lattimore, overseer of weaving, here, spent the Christmas holidays with his father and mother, near Shelby, N. C.

A READER.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"I saw several pairs of little shoes—toes worn through—sitting in an orderly row in the corner, and knew that there were hungry little stomachs to be filled, and Winter supplies to buy. How many children has the man?"

"Five—six now," she replied.

"Can you wonder, then, that in despair, he told a lie about his child's age, in order to secure a little much needed help?"

"I think he'd have been a better and wiser man, and his wife a happier, healthier woman, if he had not insisted on entertaining the stork so often," she answered evasively.

"You're dodging the issue, aren't you?" he smiled. "Anyhow, little woman, you stood by me bravely, through that poor woman's trial, and I could hardly realize that you were the timid, nervous little girl I used to—know." He was about to say "love,"—but the thrill of pain and longing that preceded the word, warned him of his danger, and he hesitated. They had now reached Emily's home and the Doctor stopped on the porch.

"Go in and see if the kiddies are safe—then come and tell me, and I'll say good night," he said, releasing her. Silently, Emily obeyed. There was some new element in Ray's voice, that thrilled her through and through. She was gone only a few moments, but the time was sufficient. The doctor, baring his head and looking heavenward, had uttered a prayer: "God help us—God help me!"

"They are sleeping as sweetly as babies," Emily whispered, coming to his side.

"And you, too, must hurry to bed and get some rest," he said. "It will soon be dawn. Good-night, Emily," he lifted his hat and was gone, not daring to touch her hand again. And, in a few moments, she heard the "chug, chug" of his auto—and knew that he was speeding toward the city.

It was eight o'clock when warm kisses waked her, and Emily arose to find that Paul and Paula had breakfast ready.

"You darlings!" she exclaimed, hurriedly dressing. "Why didn't you call me?"

"Cause we knew you'd been out and needed rest," replied Paula.

"And you had to have your 'beauty sleep,'" teased Paul.

CHAPTER X.

"Mama, was some one sick last night?" asked Paula, as they were seated at breakfast.

"Yes, dear; Mrs. Carter came near dying, and all be-

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

I have had considerable trouble with my Christmas presents. The 10-cent store positively refused to exchange any of them with me; and furthermore— they said I had tried on 1 of my stocks. I wanted to swap the blue tie (they sold my friend) for a grey tie to match my suit, but they said they were not in the swapping business.

The pretty little watch fob Aunt Minervy gave me did not turn brassy till nearly 2 days after Christmas. I wish now I had not sent her that pretty dollar-and-48 cent shawl. My wife likes the rug she gave me very much, and we are using it in the sitting-room. (It cost me 14 dollars, according to the check she gave and signed my name to).

Cousin Lucile sent me a fine looking collar button. I don't know who she gave the other one to. (She surely got 2 for a nickel.) My wife went into a perfect ecstatic nose-dive at the beautiful rocking chair I gave her, and she knows that she will enjoy it very much indeed when I am not at home. (The first instalment was only 1 dollar, and that seemed cheap enough for a chair like that, with velvet and everything.)

The box of candy I gave one of our broaders seemed stuck together mighty bad. She offered me some of it, and it took me about 5 minutes to pull one of the chocolate bonbons loose from a lump of taffy. It wouldn't surprise me at all if that drug store man hadn't of had that stuff on hand ever since last summer. Maybe that's the reason he was selling 2 boxes for the price of one, 39 cents.

Old Santa Claus brought the baby just lots of toys. Her fire truck lasted about 2 hours, and her automobile didn't break till nearly dinner time the day after, and she had 3 dishes left from her tea set the third day but she put all her cologne on her and her little nigger nuss the morning she got it.

I am always glad to see Christmas come so's we can soon get over it. Everything I see and smell tastes like turkey. We've had turkey this and turkey that every meal since the holidays set in. We've tried it hot and tried it cold and tried it baked and tried it warmed over, and now it's nothing but hash, hash, HASH! O, my, poor head. It seems like it will bust open.

Uncle Joe's Sammie didn't begin passing bad bad checks till he took up shooting golf, but now his floating debt is over 4 hundred dollars and 75 cents.

A man came in to see me the other day for the purpose of renting a farm, so he said. I asked him if he could furnish the necessary mules to work a 2-mule farm, and he said no, and I asked him then if he could "run" himself, and buy his guano, and he said no, and

then I asked him what he would want me to supply him if we were to trade, and he said everything. I told him, according to my way of thinking, that he and his wife ought to move to the poorhouse and his 9 children should be sent to the orphanage. He didn't like that very much, and walked out and got in his new Ford and drove off.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Ruby Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We had a nice Christmas. The mill had a large Christmas tree in the packing room, which Mr. Lowe, our master mechanic, decorated with colored lights. It sure did kindle the right spirit in our hearts, for this big event, Saturday night, and everyone who was able, was present.

Mr. W. H. Sanders, our superintendent, welcomed the crowd, and made an inspiring talk. There were presents for everybody.

Mr. Sanders received a nice wardrobe from the overseers.

Mr. W. B. Ingle, day carder, received a Waltham watch from his help; Mr. Will Lynn, a smoking stand; Mr. Homer Albright, day spinner, a writing set; Mr. Ike Huggins, night spinner, a pair of shoes and \$10. Each overseer received a nice tie from the superintendent.

We went back to work, Wednesday, the 26th, and everybody happy.

Mr. George West, spent the week-end in Lincolnton, visiting friends.

Mr. B. H. Ingle and family, spent Christmas with Mr. Ingle's father, Mr. A. W. Ingle, in Morganton.

Mr. Lonnie Baucom and family, visited at the Seminole Mill, Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Newman, visited in Dallas, N. C., Christmas Day.

Say, "Aunt Becky," two Bumble Bee's are going to cause trouble! Somebody is going to get stung! That Bumble Bee at Raeford, N. C., may not be a "pet" Bumble Bee.

"Polly," have you been to Grace church to hear the new preacher? Let us know how he is.

Happy New Year,

THE BUMBLE BEE.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Grace Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

I hope you had a nice Christmas. I think it was the most enjoyable one we've ever had at Grace Mill. Everyone received a nice present from the company. Mr. Flack and Mr. Bost never forget us.

The overseers had presents from the help, and section men received presents from the overseers. The Christmas spirit was very much in evidence.

Mr. Bost and Mr. Flack were waited on in their office, the former, receiving a nice laprobe and cigar stand, and Superintendent Flack was given a nice watch, the presentation being made by Mr. McGraw, overseer of weaving.

The friends of Miss Alma Greer rejoice to know that she is recovering, and will soon be home again.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ross visited the latter's father at Fingerville, S. C., Christmas.

cause of Sallie," very gravely. "But thank God, the child repented of her folly before too late."

"Why, Mama, what did Sallie do?" questioned Paul, his big brown eyes turned wonderingly upon his mother.

"Children," Emily said, after a pause, "I am ashamed to tell you. But I think the time has come when I must talk plainly to you, and try to show you how to avoid the pitfalls of youth. Poor Sallie—I'm sorry for her, she has had such a hard lot and no chance, and I suppose craved freedom; so, when a smooth-tongued, handsome young man made love to her, she listened trustfully, and last night eloped with him. But her conscience warned her, Doctor Andrews offered her his help and she gladly consented to go back home when she learned that her lover was another woman's husband."

"The scoundrel!" exploded Paul. "He ought to be hung! Oh, the dirty wretch!"

"And poor Mrs. Carter," continued Emily, "in a frenzy of grief, gave premature birth to a little girl; both she and it are in a critical condition." Paula shuddered but remained silent.

"Sallie is so young, too, only about fourteen, I think, but looks older," continued Emily. "It's terrible."

"And what does Sallie say?" asked Paul. "Does she—does she love the man?"

"Certainly not—she isn't old enough to distinguish the difference between love and passion. And any man who would seek clandestine interviews, or secretly court a young girl is no gentleman—and is unworthy any consideration or respect. The Carters are poor; an untarnished name is about all they possess, and that foolish girl was about to barter that for a life of misery and shame. Paula, child—I couldn't help thinking what if it were you!"

"Why, Mama!" exclaimed Paul, reproachfully.

"Why, Mama!" gasped Paula in grieved tones.

Then for a moment they were all silent.

"Paul, hurry now, and attend to old Bloss," said Emily, as they rose from the table. "I must carry some fresh milk to Mrs. Carter." When he had gone out, Emily turned to Paula, caught her in her arms and held her close.

"Darling, of course, I know you couldn't ever bring sorrow or shame to me. I was just trying to put myself in Mrs. Carter's place, trying to realize what she was suffering. I hope when the time comes that your pure young heart responds to the call of a mate, that you will come to me, first of all, with the sweet secret. I have been young, and have known all the heart's emotions. I have known joy and sorrow, pleasure and pain, and can sympathize with you in every phase of life. Tell me, Paula, do you not know that I am your best friend?"

"Certainly, Mama! of course I know that. Why are you talking as if I had been naughty? What have I done?" and Paula, sensitive to a remarkable degree, lifted troubled eyes to Emily's face.

"My dear, I am trying to impress upon you the grave mistake that some girls make, in withholding their confidence from their mothers. I want you and me to always be chums—and I'll be the best chum a girl ever had," pleaded Emily, kissing Paula. "You are about to cross the narrow bridge between girlhood and womanhood, and I long to hold your hand and steady your steps, lest you grow dizzy and fall into the abyss of regret that swallows so many young souls daily. Love is very sweet and sacred; marriage, when both parties love and are congenial, is sacred and holy. Without love, marriage is mockery, is sinful," declared Emily, earnestly.

"And you do love Daddy, don't you?" was Paula's unexpected, wistful question. "Daddy is good—his heart is big and honest and pure—even if he is illiterate. Mama, don't you want to go back home to Daddy? Don't you love him any more?"

Emily's clasp on Paula weakened. She felt limp and lifeless, and caught the back of a chair for support. Rallying all her forces she managed to smile reassuringly, and answered, evasively:

"I love 'Daddy' just as much today as I did when we married; but I don't want to go back home, and he doesn't want me to—not until you and Paul go to college."

"Not for Christmas nor vacation?" asked Paula deeply perplexed.

"Not at all, he says, until we are invited," replied Emily, forced to make the admission, and longing to dismiss the subject. Paula, feeling her mother's constraint, asked no more questions, but looked far from satisfied.

Emily, almost suffocated with a sense of guilt and shame, commenced to arrange breakfast on a big tin waiter, for Mrs. Carter.

"I have no idea she can eat a thing, but perhaps Sallie can," she said, feeling ill at ease, and trying to evade the grave questions of an outraged conscience. She had not been honest with Paula; though she had not actually told a lie, she had implied one; and how could she hope to hold Paula's trust, through falsehood?

Emily was sorely puzzled. Leaving the twins to care for the milk and put the house in order, she hurried to the home of the Carters, and was not a little surprised to find that the father had gone to his accustomed duties in the mill.

Sallie, shyly welcomed her in a confused manner, and with many painful blushes. Already gossip had the poor child's character on the dissecting table, and was cutting and slashing away remorselessly. She had gone to the mill to "ask off" and had been "discharged."

"We have no further use for you," said the overseer. "We do not work girls of questionable character in the spinning room, and must keep up the high standard of morality."

Stunned into silence, poor Sallie had crept from his office, feeling the weight of a shame and disgrace that crushed her soul into the dust of humility. As she stumbled down stairs, she met a girl whom she thought a

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Blankenship, visited the former's mother, in Golden Valley.

YELLOW JACKET.

GREAT FALLS, S. C.

Great Falls Mill Men Fete Superintendent

The overseers of the Republic Cotton Mill No. 3, which is a silk and fine cloth mill, gave a banquet at the Dearborn Inn in honor of its superintendent, M. D. Haney, who has been with this mill for about a year.

George M. Wright, president, and other guests made talks. About 45 attended.

MAN BEHIND A SMILE

"I don't know how he is on creeds,
I never heard him say;
But he's got a smile that fits his face
And he wears it every day.
No matter if the sky is gray;
You get his point of view;
And the clouds begin to scatter,
And the sun comes breaking thru.
You'll know him if you meet him,
And you'll find it worth your while,
To cultivate the friendship of
The 'Man Behind the Smile.'"

THE MAN I MEAN TO BE

(Sent in by A. B. Brown, Waxhaw, N. C.)

"I knew his face the moment that he passed
Triumphant in the thoughtless, cruel throng;
I gently touched his arm; he smiled at me.
He was the man that once I meant to be.

"Where I had failed, he'd won from life, success;
Where I had stumbled, with sure feet he stood.
Alike, yet unlike, we faced the world.
And through the stress he found that life was good.

"And I?—The bitter worm wood in the glass,
The shadowed way along which failures pass!
Yet, as I saw him thus, joy came to me:—
He was the man that once I meant to be!

"We did not speak, but in his sapient eyes
I saw the spirit that had urged him on.
The courage that had held him through the fight
Had once been mine. I thought: 'Can it be gone?'

"He felt that unasked question—felt it so
His pale lips formed the one-word answer—
'No!'
Too late to win? 'No,—not too late for me—
He is the man that still I mean to be!"

A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK

"Why, Johnny," said the minister who was walking by as the little boy was swearing, "don't you know it's wrong to swear? It makes cold chills run down my back when I hear you use those words."

"Gee whiz," spoke up little Johnny, "if you'd heard dad yesterday when he hit his finger with a hammer you'd have froze to death."

A BOY'S YEARNINGS

I'd like to go to far-off lands
 Where boys don't have to wash their hands,
 Where boys don't have to say, "Yes, please."
 Or get a spanking if they tease.
 Where they play in the rain as much as they
 like,
 Or go for a swim, or ride on a bike,
 Or climb up a hill, or wade in a stream,
 Or lie in a meadow, and nothing but dream.
 * (Just me—and my cousin Bert, of course,
 And a dog named "Lad" and a slick, brown
 horse.)
 Oh, far away where skies are blue,
 And boys can do as they please to do.
 Can go without shoes, or go without hat,
 And never just have to do this or that.
 I'd like to go to far-off lands
 Where boys don't have to wash their hands.
 Yes, more than that, I even hope
 They absolutely have no soap!
 * Besides these wishes, I have one other—
 I'd like to be able to see my mother.
 —Emolyn I. Saxon, for Charles, in the New
 York World.

IT'S THE FLU

If you're goofy—sorta coo-coo,
 Out of balance, feelin' old,
 Fever high and bones all achin'
 Icy hot and burnin' cold,
 Tongue all coated, face all blistered,
 Can not sleep by day or night,
 Nose keeps leakin' body weakens
 Completely lost your appetite,
 Seein' things, hear flappin' wings,
 Don't care to live to see it through,
 Cheer, up, lad, don't get excited!
 Chances are you have the flu!

WASN'T SHE RIGHT?

The teacher of a Sunday school class recently asked:

"What is the most wonderful thing a man ever made?" A little girl replied, "A living for a family."—Kansas City Star.

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 Charlotte, N. C.

friend, who stared at her without a sign of recognition, tossed her head scornfully and passed on unheeding, when Sallie paused as if to speak.

"I'm so glad to see you," said Mrs. Carter weakly, as Emily bent over her. "Yes, I'm feeling pretty fair, thank you. Look at my baby—do you think it will live?" and there was a world of mother love and anxiety in the question that made Emily wonder, as she peeped at the little mite.

"What does Aunt Patsy say?" smiled Emily. "I'd rather risk her judgment than mine."

"She says it will live," and oh, what a glorious light of faith and hope, illuminated the poor woman's countenance. Then she changed the subject.

"Poor Ed felt that he couldn't stay out today," apologetically. His looms were full of cloth, and spare hands are so trifling, he said he'd lose considerably more than a day's pay, if he should get off, and it's so near winter, we need every cent he can make. But he told Sallie she must stay out and help Aunt Patsy. I don't see, though, how we can manage without her wages, even for a week."

Sallie slipped out to the kitchen looking miserable, and as soon as she could, Emily followed, sending Aunt Patsy to bathe the woman's face and hands and to see that she ate a light breakfast.

Sallie was leaning against a window, shaking with silent sobs, and Emily laid a tender hand on her shoulder.

"Why child, what is the matter? You're not grieving for him, are you—the man who would have destroyed you, soul and body?" she answered.

"No! no! Folks are sayin' mean things about me—and I'm discharged from the mill. I can't tell ma—and poor pa—he can't make a livin' for this crowd without me! I've got to work. Mis' Trent, I don't mind work. I hate Steve. I never would have run away if I had understood pa better. Why, Mis' Trent, he never even scolded me! When I waked this morning, he was settin' on the side of my bed, and strokin' my hair. An' he sed he was mitey glad I come back, an' he was goin' to try to be a better father than he had been. Poor pa! I never had thought much about what he was up against with such a big family. An' I was tired seein' him mopin' around like God was dead. But he jest up an' told me things—talked to me jest like I was his partner, an' that's what I want to be. An'—oh, it'll mighty nigh kill him when he learns I'm discharged. Mis' Trent, I ain't bad—honest to goodness I ain't! An' folks is just killin' me, lookin' at me like they do, an' talkin'!"

"Sallie, listen. I'm going to be your friend. I've got some influence in this community—and I may be able to help you. Keep a stiff upper lip—stay at home—say nothing to any one, and this will soon blow over."

"But I've got to go to work! I must help pa! You know there's a doctor's bill now—"

(Continued Next Week)